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The Colourwash which lasts ten times longer.

Shade Card submitted upon application.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

Sole Agents.

74

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

Fortify yourself with Bovril

IT MUST BE BOVRIL

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

[67-1

No. 18 008. 號八零千八萬一第 日四十二月二十年卯乙 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28TH, 1916. 五拜禮 二月正年五國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.

Jan. 28th.—Europe (*vid* Siberia), per s.s. PORTHOS.

TO DEPART

Jan. 28th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 2 p.m., per s.s. KASHMIR.

Jan. 29th.—Haiphong, Saigon, Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 4 p.m., per s.s. PORTHOS.

Jan. 29th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 5 p.m., per s.s. LUCHOW.

Jan. 31st.—Shanghai, North China, Japan *vid* Moji, Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma and United Kingdom *vid* Canada, at 1 p.m., per s.s. MEXICO MARU.

Feb. 2nd.—Shanghai, North China, Japan *vid* Moji, Canada, *vid* Victoria, B.C., North and South America *vid* Seattle, and United Kingdom *vid* Canada, at 10 a.m., per s.s. SHIDZUOKA MARU.

Feb. 2nd.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 10.30 a.m., per s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

Feb. 2nd.—Shanghai, North China, Japan *vid* Nagasaki, Victoria, B.C., Vancouver and United Kingdom *vid* Canada, at 10.30 a.m., a.m., per s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1914 119

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15	minutes.
8.00 „	to 10.00 „	„ 10	„
10.00 „	to 11.00 „	„ 15	„
11.00 „	to 12.45 p.m.	„ 15	„
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 „	„ 10	„
1.15 „	to 1.45 „	„ 15	„
1.45 „	to 2.15 „	„ 10	„
2.15 „	to 5.00 „	„ 15	„
5.00 „	to 8.10 „	„ 10	„

NIGHT CARS.

8.40 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15	minutes.
10.30 „	to 11.00 „	„ 10	„
11.30 „	to 12.00 noon	„ 15	„
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	„ 10	„
1.00 p.m.	to 5.00 „	„ 15	„
5.00 „	to 6.00 „	„ 10	„
6.00 „	to 7.00 „	„ 15	„
7.00 „	to 8.10 „	„ 10	„

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars now already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers

Hongkong 12th June, 1915. 185

FOR SALE.

POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUES FOR 1916.

GRACA & CO.,
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1916. 120

SAVOY HOTEL.

21, BROADWAY, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

THE BEST MEDIUM-PRICED HOTEL in the City. Near to everywhere, and providing all modern conveniences.

American or European Plan.

Rates $4 and $5 per day

Special terms to monthly guests.

Cable address SAVOY. Telephone No. 2510. C. A. BIDDLE, Manager. 83

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DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

A.I., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers of Contraflo Condensers, Stone's Manganese Bronze Castings, Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 „	53	88 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 „	24	24 „

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

KOBE.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.
FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1.	7,000 tons.	No. 2.	12,000 tons.
Lifting Power				530 feet.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	„	460 feet.	„	66 „
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	„	56 „	„	26 „
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	„	22 „	„	

The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimonoseki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	368 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	56 „ 0 „
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 „ 7 „

Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. 173

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL:

Now well-known throughout the East for
STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS' BUNKERS AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

KAIPING COKE:

Competes with the best Quality English Cokes as
FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

HIGHEST FIREBRICKS GRADE
FIRECLAY.

STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

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DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. 138

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

TRAVERSING THE NEWEST AND MOST INTERESTING COUNTRY OPENED TO THE TOURIST AND HOLIDAY-MAKER.

THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Time-Table from May 1st, 1915, until Further Notice.

Owing to the War the THRICE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been temporarily suspended, and a ONCE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Seitou (Tsingtao) Shanghai Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "SAKAKI MARU" and "KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares				Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service to Petrograd.		
					Sakaki	Kobe
$ 40	Shanghai (S.M.R. Stn.)	Lv.	Noon.	Tues.	Sat.	
	Tsingtao	Ar.				
	Dairen	Lv.		Wed.	Mon.	
	(S.M.R. Train)	Lv.	1.30 p.m.	Thursday.		
Y 14.85	Mukden	Ar.	11.30 p.m.			
		Lv.	11.50 „			
Y 11.50	Changchun	Ar.	7.10 a.m.	Friday		
		Lv.	8.30 „			
R. 3.60	Harbin	Ar.	5.00 p.m.			

SOUTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares				Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service from Petrograd.		
					Thursday	
R. 1.80	Harbin (Russian Train)	Lv.	10.10a.m.			
	Changchun	Ar.	4.30 p.m.		Friday	
		Lv.	5.40 „			
Y 11.50	Mukden	Ar.	0.45 a.m.			
		Lv.	1.25 „			
Y 14.85	Dairen	Ar.	9.25 „	Fri.		Wed.
	(S.M.R. Stn.)	Lv.	Noon.	Sat.		Fri.
$ 40	Tsingtao	Ar.	Forenoon.	Mon.	Sakaki	Kobe
	Shanghai	Ar.				

a Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.
The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.

To the easy train leaving Dairen at 8 P.M. for Changchun and that leaving Changchun at 11.20 A.M. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached, on which First-Class Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Yen 2.

RAILWAY HOTELS.—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel., Add. "Yamato"). At Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Changchun, and Hoshigaura (the finest sea-side resort in North China), all under the Company's management

TICKET AGENCIES.—The Company's Railway and Steamer Tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR & EXPRESS TRAINS Co.; Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON; the NORDDEUTSCHE REISEBUREAU; and the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Shanghai; from whom all information, time-tables, pictorial guide-books, etc., can be obtained free, or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.

Tel. Add.: "MANTETSU." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

FUSHUN COAL

THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.

Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Port Arthur, Newchwang, and Tientsin Depots, and also at Antung, Chefoo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, and Penang.

MINING DEPARTMENT.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN. 168

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CHINA AND JAPAN.

Should be sent to our Agent:—

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Do. Do. Smaller Edition	6.00	Do. paper cover	0.80
Children of Far Cathay, a Social and Political Novel, by C. J. H. Halcombe	3.50	Dog and Gun in New Territory	1.00
The Jubilee of Hongkong, being an Historical Sketch, to which is added an Account of the Celebrations in 1891	1.00	From Hongkong to Canton, by the Pearl River—"A Book for the Globetrotter," by Capt. C. V. Lloyd; with Maps and Illus.	1.75
The Hongkong Typhoon, Sept. 18th, 1906, Illustrated Account	0.50	Hongkong Weekly Press, half-yearly vol., bound	7.50
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		„ „ „ Peak	0.75
		„ „ „ New Territory	0.75
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VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

BOXING

SUBJECT to sufficient entries being received an AMATEUR BOXING COMPETITION open to Hongkong will be held in the Gymnasium of the V.R.C. on FRIDAY, February 25th.

CONDITIONS:

(a) 3 two minute rounds and if undecided an extra round of one minute.
(b) In 3 weights: 118 lbs, 132 lbs, and 146 lbs.
(c) Competitors weigh in at V.R.C. on night of February 24th.

Entries stating weight to be addressed to I. DEAKIN, Esq., care of V.R.C., before February 15th. No Entrance Fee.

No Competition if less than 18 entries.

The Committee reserve the right to refuse entries.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1916. 195

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bores and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No 10 to SSSG. at $6, $7 and $7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. 89

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.

(MITSU BISHI CO.)

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SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, YOSHINOTANI, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW AND KAMIYAMADA Collieries.

AGENTS FOR SAKITO AND OYUBARI Coals.

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Cable Address for above: "IWASAKI"
Codes: A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union.

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CHINKIANG—Messrs. GRARING & Co.
MANILA—Messrs. MACONDRAY & Co.
SINGAPORE—Messrs. BORNEO Co., LTD.
GLASGOW—Messrs. A. F. BROWN, McFARLANE & Co., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—
K. KATO,
Manager,
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong 24th April, 1914 171

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

IN LIQUIDATION.

CLEARANCE SALE.

Discounts ranging from 25% to 50% FOR CASH.

All goods are marked with "before the war" prices.

GOLD, SILVER and NICKEL WATCHES of best ENGLISH, AMERICAN and SWISS Manufacture.
DIAMOND and GOLD JEWELLERY.
SILVER and SILVER-PLATED GOODS, by MAPPIN & WEBB, LTD.
SCIENTIFIC, NAUTICAL and SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS by best ENGLISH Firms.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Liquidators.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. 208

A LING & CO.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades

TELEPHONE 1212.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. 170

DRINK ALLSOPP'S BRITISH PILSENER BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15 QUEEN' ROAD CENTRAL.

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

161

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone: No. 378.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

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GRAND HOTEL.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL, most Central Location within the vicinity of all the Principal Banks.

Noted for the best Food, Refreshment Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision. A First-Class String Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.

Special monthly terms for residents, and to Shipping people.

For further particulars apply—

MANAGER

Telephone 197.

Telegraphic address: "COMFORT." 119

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in Every Room, prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.

Fifteen Minutes from Principal Landing Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine. Roof Garden and Social Rooms. European Runner meets Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager. 121

THE NEW MACAU HOTEL.

THIS LARGE and ROOMY HOTEL is now OPENED under NEW MANAGEMENT. The place has been renovated throughout and entirely refurnished. Situated on the Praia Grande facing the sea, a cool breeze is enjoyed all the year round. LARGE AND COMFORTABLE DINING ROOM facing the sea. Cuisine under experienced supervision. Terms moderate.

For further particulars, apply to—

THE MANAGER,
Macau.

Tel. Add. "Phœnix," Macau.
1st February, 1915. 131

THE VICTORIA HOTEL, CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession, Shameen,

The only European Hotel in Canton.

Guides and Chairs provided.

Every information and special attention given to Tourists.

Reasonable Rates.

Under the personal Management of Mr and Mrs. GEO. E. EYLES. 122

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S. MOUTRIE & Co.,

LIMITED,

SOLE AGENTS

for the famous

WEBER & ALLISON

PIANOS

BRITISH-MADE THROUGHOUT.

NEW MODELS

JUST RECEIVED.

INSPECTION INVITED.



[29-5

WESTMINSTER

SMOKING MIXTURE.

A carefully blended and delicately flavoured mixture.



It appeals to the most critical taste.

A TOBACCO THAT ONE LIKES AT THE START AND KEEPS ON LIKING.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1916. [196

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [77

ASAHI BEER



DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO. TOKIO JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG 108

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Tuesday, 1st Feb.:—

11.30 a.m.—The West Point Building Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

11.45 a.m.—The Hongkong Central Estates, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Noon—The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

12.15 p.m.—The Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Tuesday, 15th Feb.:—

Noon—Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

WHY WE FALL ILL.

Apart from accident or infection almost all ill-health arises from one of two reasons; and the great mistake is in not realising that both of these have the same cause at the root of them, namely, poor and impure blood. Either bloodlessness or nerve trouble will be found to be the reason for nearly every ailment.

If a girl is pale, has headache, is breathless, with palpitation of the heart, poor appetite and weak digestion, the cause is almost always bloodlessness. If you have nervous headaches, neuralgia, sciatica and other nerve pains, the cause is run-down exhausted nerves. But rundown nerves are a result of poor blood too; so that the two chief causes of illness are really one and the same.

This accounts for the great number of people, once in indifferent health, pale, nervous and dyspeptic, who have been made well and hearty by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills; for no medicine ever discovered is so valuable for increasing the supply of rich red blood, and giving new strength to worn-out nerves. Men and women alike benefit greatly from a course of this splendid blood-builder and nerve tonic. If your dealer cannot supply Dr. Williams' Pink Pills send $1 for one bottle (or $5 for six bottles) to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

PERMATA RUBBER ESTATE, LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The fifth annual general meeting of shareholders in the Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd., was held in the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, Shanghai, on January 21st.

The Chairman of the company, Mr. James Kerfoot, who presided, said the number of trees taken out was 14,553, or nearly 25 per cent. of the total, 5,000 thousand of which were trees in bearing, and this accounted for the reduced estimated output for the current year. No doubt, he proceeded, it appears a drastic proceeding, but the remaining trees will benefit greatly as a result, and the yield per tree of 4.04lb. during the year demonstrates this fact. Even now, the two estates work out at 143 trees to the acre, which some experts would consider on the full side.

The trees on the new 140 acre block planted early in 1913 are showing good growth and probably in two years' time will come into tapping. While on this subject, I would like to say that your directors are very disappointed that practically a whole year has been lost through Government delay in putting through the extra land (100 acres) adjoining our 140 acre lot which we instructed our agents to apply for immediately after our last annual meeting, but the agents hope to have these 100 acres fully planted by April of this year, which will then bring our estate up to a total of 388½ acres, subject to survey of the new land.

You will no doubt be pleased with the reduced cost at which we have marketed our rubber; one shilling and a farthing per pound, all-in cost, is very creditable for an estate in bearing of only 148 acres. Your directors have been urging the agents to improve the standard of our products by better manufacture of the latex; this matter is receiving their serious attention, and should result in the realization of better prices for our rubber in the future.

Turning to the accounts, you will see that Tls. 38,037.53 has been spent on the development of our property since the beginning, including the new area, and in this connection your directors recommend the writing down of this sum whenever shareholders have had a return of 15 per cent. on any year's working, the money put aside for this purpose to form an insurance fund against any damage done by fire, pests, etc., which might happen on the estate. With this in view it is suggested that the sum of Tls. 8,037.53 should be taken from the profits this year. At the end of our financial year we had in store and in transit 19,521lb. of rubber, taken over at $0.65 per lb., which, you will agree, was a very safe figure, and when sold should show us a fair surplus. I may mention here that your directors have instructed the agents to sell half the estimated output for the current year, f.o.b. Singapore, as they considered it was the right thing to do while the price of rubber was high to make sure of the handsome profit, for no man can say whit the spot price of rubber will be, say, in six months hence.

The profit for the year ended October 31st was Tls. 39,278.47, which with Tls. 29,413.72 brought forward from the previous year gives a total of Tls. 68,692.19, which your directors recommend should be dealt with as provided in the resolution, and we trust that this will meet with your approval. We might have paid more in dividend, but we considered it wiser to place the sum of Tls. 22,000 to a Dividend Equalisation Fund to be used in lean years than to pay out all we had in hand.

The following five resolutions were unanimously passed without discussion:

"That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended October 31st, 1915, as printed and circulated, be adopted."

"That the balance at credit of profit and loss account be dealt with as follows:

	Tls.
To pay a dividend of 15 per cent. on the issued capital absorbing	33,937.73
To write off development	8,037.53
To place to a reserve for equalisation of dividends	22,000.00
To carry forward to the new account	4,666.01

"That the directors' fees for the ensuing year be Tls. 1,800."

The Chairman, Mr. Kerfoot, said that it had been suggested that the rubber companies make some contribution to British war funds, and some discussion followed as to what form this contribution should take. The Chairman said that the company had been approached by the Rubber Growers' Association of London and that consultations had been had with the Malacca agents. The Association's scheme of a contribution of sixpence per acre in bearing was, of course, absurd, as the Permata is such a small estate, and he accordingly suggested a contribution of £25 per annum.

The matter was left in the hands of the directors for them to act in accordance with their best discretion.

SHIPPING NOTES.

GREATEST BRITISH SHIP.

The *Liverpool Daily Post* says: The *Britannic*, the biggest British ship afloat, has reached the Mersey from Belfast, where she was built. She is of 48,000 tons, built for the White Star Line, and has been taken over by the Admiralty as a hospital ship. With the *Aquitania* and the *Mauretania* she will keep up a continuous hospital-ship service. Pride of size was hitherto held by the White Star liner *Olympic* (46,395 tons), followed by the *Aquitania* (45,667 tons).

RUBBER IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

Mr. Arthur Lampard, presiding at the United Serdang meeting, estimated the 1916 Middle East production of rubber at 130,000 tons, making, with wild rubber, 170,000 tons. He estimated the consumption, excluding Germany, Austria, the Balkans, and Turkey, at 167,000 tons. He considered the margin to be very small and said everything points to the price of rubber being at a level very satisfactory to those interested in plantations.

COMPANY REPORT.

HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

The fourteenth report of the Board of Directors to the Ordinary Meeting of shareholders, which is to be held next Tuesday, states that the net Profits for the year ending 31st December, 1915, including $682,600.11 brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, amount to $739,049.37. It is proposed to pay a Dividend of 7 per cent. on the paid up capital, after providing for which and writing off Directors' fees there remains a balance of $668,324.37 to be carried to the credit of a new profit and loss account.

Mr. C. S. Gubbay and Sir Robert Ho Tung now retire, and offer themselves for re-election.

WAR ON GERMAN TRADE.

BRITAIN'S CHANCES AGAINST THE HUN IN CHINA.

A "Chinese Trader" in England, and head of one of the largest and most influential firms, in discussing the question of a war on German trade, said:—

"The education authorities, I see, propose to practise rigid economy during the war by the suppression of the Chairs for Experimental Philosophy, Logic, and Chinese. Since the Boxer rising the Germans have most assiduously cultivated China, which they rightly regard as one of the largest of the world's markets. They established a college for teaching young Germans with linguistic leanings to foreign languages, chiefly Chinese. The youths are then sent to China, not, mark you, to dawdle their time on the concessions, such as Shanghai, but to visit the interior provinces in order to acquire the various dialects; afterwards they return to Germany. If they have proved efficient, they rank as full commercial travellers, and are sent back to China with designs and samples to make contracts.

"With commendable prescience, the German Government, in its enthusiastic support of the training college, decided that if they were victors in the present war, the acquisition of the entire Chinese trade would lead to a hoped-for domination of the world's foreign trade, and if they were not victors, then the more need at all cost to support the training college, because as it has been in the past, so it will be in the future—Germany will rise from the ashes through its trade alone.

GERMAN PERTINACITY.

"Don't let us think these young Germans have been called back from China to the army. They are, and will remain in China, doing as loyal work as fighting in the trenches.

"With Government support behind them, the Germans take infinite pains to supply Chinese wants. They offer them reasonable terms for payment, and as English manufacturers and exporters decline to issue price-lists in Chinese characters, and insist on cash payment in exchange for shipping documents, also telling Chinese anxious inquirers 'if they don't like the goods and conditions to lump them,' it is little wonder they believe the lies of the German travellers that Germany is a much wealthier country than England, which enables its agents to give credit to Chinese customers.

"I know my China well, and also the infinite pains British exporters take to advertise their ignorance. A young man, say, from Oxford University, is sent out to represent a firm. He takes no trouble to learn the language or the ways of the natives. As he cannot trade direct he employs brokers, whose name is legion, and who absorb all the profit. He returns home and tells his principals no profitable business is to be done, it is a rotten country, and they had better confine their trade to countries such as Wales or Mexico.

"And yet there is an immensity of profitable business, yielding on an average 50 per cent., to be done if conducted direct with consumers by anyone familiar with the dialects and the Chinese character.

"I am not hopeful of Britain succeeding in capturing the Chinese market, even though the Chinese detest the Germans. The official countenance and support the Germans get from their Government puts them in a position to defy Chinese opinion. They can undersell us; and until our traders get more active support from our Government we must witness the undermining of what little trade we possess by unscrupulous conduct."

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

MARKET.—Our market is still very weak and some cargoes sold to Manila have had no influence on prices.

The harvest continues regularly, and, under favourable conditions, it is believed that the quantity available for export this year will be one and a half million tons.

The total amount of rice exported from the 1st January to the 11th January is 24,601 tons, against 32,807 tons in 1915.

We quote to-day White rice No. 2, sifted Japan, quality Hongkong, $4.10 per picul f.o.b. Saigon, for February and March shipment.

10,000 MILES OF TRENCHES.

WHAT THE ALLIES GUARD IN THE WEST.

Mr. H. Warner Allen, the special correspondent of the British Press with the French Armies, says:—

In a section of the French lines I have just visited, on a front of just over ten miles, there are slightly over 234 miles of trenches. To make certainty still more sure, another 46 miles of other trenches are being dug.

Elsewhere a certain division has 250 miles of trenches to look after, while a certain army corps has 450 miles. It is estimated that there are 20 miles of trenches to every mile of front, so that between Switzerland and the North Sea the British and French Armies have at least 10,000 miles of trenches to guard and keep in order.

AMERICAN COTTON PIECE GOODS.

REMARKABLE RATE OF INCREASE.

Although the total is still insignificant, there are evidences of improvement in the demand for our cotton piece goods in China, says the December *Journal* of the American Asiatic Association (New York). The first reflection of this is found in the August returns, which showed a total of 1,501,138 yards, against 354,756 yards in August, 1914. In September the figures were 2,811,760 yards, against 115,112 yards for the same month of 1914.

Throughout the world, the demand for American cotton manufactures shows a remarkable rate of increase. The total exports for the nine months are valued at $71,067,067, against $34,089,108 for the corresponding period of last year. Of this increase of $37,000,000, eleven millions are piece goods, two millions in yarn, and the rest in knit goods and miscellaneous products of our cotton factories.

The fact that the United Kingdom has bought from us in the nine months cotton goods valued at $3,659,468, is unprecedented in the history of our export trade. It is apparent from the returns that American cotton fabrics are taking the place of at least English products in Canada, Cuba and South America. The Philippine Islands continue to be our best single customer for cotton textiles—the exports for the nine months being in cloth $5,864,989, and in wearing apparel $6,874,897.

THE TRADE WITH CHINA.

From the Department of Commerce report dated November 10th, 1915, the following statistics are taken, showing the exports from America of domestic cotton cloths to China and Hongkong, for the nine months ended September 30th. Attention is called to the big decline in August 1914, when the war started, and the advancing figures for the July-September quarter of 1915, indicating an improved demand in China for American cotton cloths.

Exports to China:—

Months.	Cotton Yards.	Cloths. (Gold).
1914		
January	5,834,057	$374,844
February	5,917,505	386,094
March	3,480,246	234,926
April	7,774,295	523,534
May	4,649,948	343,630
June	5,039,603	353,991
July	3,291,763	263,090
August	354,756	28,435
September	115,112	10,279
Total	36,457,285	$2,518,823
1915.		
January	1,550,117	$ 79,779
February	2,677,813	174,038
March	313,708	15,870
April	1,904,616	122,496
May	2,962,437	175,464
June	894,511	54,703
July	2,897,333	175,359
August	1,501,138	92,162
September	2,811,760	264,987
Total	17,513,513	$1,154,858

Exports to Hongkong of American cotton cloths are small, the figures for 1914 234,098 yards, valued at $37,101, and for 1915 262,061 yards valued at (Gold) $15,123.

YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla & Kotwalla, Cotton and Yarn brokers, of Hongkong, in their report on the yarn market state:—

After an uncommonly prolonged spell of stagnation, extending over three months, the market has, at last, begun to exhibit signs of returning confidence as evidenced by enquiries dealers have started making, and although these overtures have not, in every instance, eventuated in business, sentiment points to a more animated state of affairs soon after the New Year.

The beginning of the fortnight was marked by considerable nervousness on the part of dealers whose anxiety to unload, in view of the reports of political unrest, sent down prices $2 to $3. Latterly, however, a hopeful feeling, engendered by better news from the country, has pervaded the market and the eagerness on the part of dealers to lay in stocks on the present basis of prices, which is far below the parity of Bombay rulings, has resulted in business close upon 3,000 bales.

Transactions have been divided between No. 10s and 12s, certain select styles figuring prominently, but No. 20s have failed to attract buyers, who find it more profitable to operate in Japanese 20s, which are available much cheaper.

The market closes steady, with a moderate business passing, and unless exchange stiffens considerably, an active trade at steadily advancing rates is looked forward to.

With the close of the current year, three yarn dealing hongs, who were hit hard in the crisis last year, have, it is reported, decided to wind up their business.

Total sales:—3,000 bales.

Stocks:—Unsold and undelivered in the godowns 65,000 bales.

GIFT OF £30,000 FROM SIR E. CASSEL.

It was announced at a meeting of the governors of King Edward's Hospital Fund that Sir Edward Cassel proposed to give again, as in 1911, the sum of £30,000 to hospitals, this time in the form of 4½ per cent. War Loan stock. The gift was gratefully accepted.

PROSPECTS IN THE BALKANS.

According to a correspondent of *The Standard* in Switzerland Lord Kitchener, during his recent visit to Athens, discussed the war with the Serbian Minister at the Greek court. Lord Kitchener, it is said, declared the Allies' preparations would continue steadily until the end of the war; Germany and her Allies would be crushed during the third year of the struggle. He definitely affirmed that the Balkans campaign would not be abandoned; the Allies would continue in the meantime to concentrate their forces at Salonika for the ultimate purpose of an advance from there; the Serbian army would co-operate in advance from its Albanian base; in the spring the Russians will have no fewer than seven million men under arms.

GERMAN WOMAN'S HUMAN DOCUMENT.

HUNGER, MISERY AND DESPAIR.

The *Vorwarts* reprints from a Silesian miners' paper one of those human documents—a letter from a poor woman whose husband is at the front—which are worth more than all the official and semi-official Press articles as evidence of the suffering of the broad masses of the German people. The letter was, in fact, written as a reply to the declaration of an Under-Secretary in the Reichstag that the soldiers' families are "adequately" provided for.

The woman writes that all she gets from the State for herself and her two little children, 5 and 7 years old respectively, is 10s. 6d. a fortnight; in addition, since the beginning of the present year, she has been receiving from a charitable society little parcels of food, and once or twice she got 10s. from it towards the rent. So far from such support being "adequate," she has been unable to pay her rent for many months; and since she had gone to her old mother to help her in her house she has forfeited the assistance of the charitable society.

HUNGER AND MISERY.

Here is how she puts her case:—

"How am I to provide for my children's maintenance and how am I to pay off my debt to the landlord? . . . There can be no question of sending any parcels to my poor husband (who has been at the front since August 6th, 1914). I am as little able to send him anything from my few starvation pence as he is to send me anything from his. . . . Even in the house of my parents I have to provide for my maintenance, since my old father is an invalid and has brought up eight children, of whom three sons and two sons-in-law are at the front. And they, too, would like to have from time to time a little present from home.

"Where is the 'adequate' provision when one has lived now for 12 months without butter, meat, or milk? We are all suffering already from underfeeding. My youngest child has died from emaciation. I should like the gentlemen in the Reichstag who assert that we are adequately provided for to have a look at my thin, emaciated children.

"To whom shall I reveal my misery? Should I make my husband's heart still heavier? Or shall I complain to my parents, who are themselves so poor, that I have scarcely enough bread and potatoes? And yet it is so painful to see the children so run down, because they, too, will have to earn their bread some day."

The letter continues in this simple and touching style at some length, but the passages quoted are sufficient to give one an insight into the true condition of the German masses.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

TRANSFERS.

1.—No. 1505 Private C. W. Randall, from Civil Service Co. to H.K. Police Reserve (Motor Cyclist Patrol), dated January 26th, 1916.

RESIGNATION.

2.—No. 1773 Sapper W. Smith is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated January 12th, 1916.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

3.—"Belchers Reliefs" and "Stonecutters Reliefs" for February are posted on the notice board at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

PARADES.

4.—Parades for to-day.

5.15 p.m.—Nos. 3 and 4 Sub-sections Arty. Batty. (as detailed in Corps Order No. 4 dated December 30th, 1915)—10 pdr. gun drill at Headquarters. Sergt. Bradley, R.G.A., will attend. No. 4 Section Scouts Co.—(all members)—Machine Gun instruction at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m.—Engineer Co.—Squad drill and Musketry exercises on Kowloon Cricket Club Ground, under Sergt. Major Higby.

Remainder, *nil*.

DETAIL.

5.—On duty from to-day to the morning of 4th February.—H.K.V.R.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

Parades for Friday, 28th inst., at 5.15 p.m. "B" Co. on the Cricket Ground. Dress: Drill order. Signalling Section at Vol. Headquarters. Uniform to be worn.

DETAIL.

On duty from morning of January 28th to the morning of February 4th: "C" Company. Orderly Officer for the same period: Lieut. C. H. Blason.

G. K. H. BRUTTON, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

NOTICE.

Before the parade of "B" Company on Friday, 28th inst., it is proposed to have the Company photographed at 4.45 p.m. It is particularly requested that all members will attend at that time.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

POLICE RESERVE MASCOTS.

Two great danes have been presented as Mascots to the Force by Mr. She Shiu Tat and Mok Kon Sang. They are placed under the supervision of Inspector Sei Wing Sam and will attend all Company and Combined Parades until further Orders.

MUSKETRY PART II.

P.cs. of No. 3 Company and of No. 4 Platoon of No. 1 Company will fire on Sunday, January 30th, as per orders of January 28th and 27th.

PARADES.

Friday, January 28th.—A'l Company Inspectors and Sergeants. Latter with rifles.

HELMETS.

Members of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies may draw Helmets from Noordin on and from Monday, January 31st.

BAND PRACTICE.

Friday, 28th, at 6 p.m.

F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.).

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Benevolent Society was held at the City Hall yesterday. The Hon. Mr. David Landale presided, and among those also present were:—Lady Rees Davies, Mrs. Pollock, Mrs. Landale, Mrs. Chatham, Hon. Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Stabb, Mrs. Pattenden and Miss Wilkinson, Mrs. Carleton, Miss Innes, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. McKenny, Mrs. Shellim, Mrs. Tisdale, Mrs. Edkins, Rev. W. T. Featherstone, Mr. W. L. Pattenden, and Mr. G. E. Anderson (Consul-General for U.S.A.).

The report of the Committee stated:—This Society was founded in the year 1889, this therefore being the 24th report issued by its Committee, while the record of cases helped during the past twelve months brings the number up to 1,431. There are 37 new cases entered in the books for the year, but others have applied who were not deemed eligible after investigation to receive more than gifts of clothing, and, owing to the war, several of those who applied for help in 1914 have been receiving occasional assistance ever since. Twenty-six of these new applicants were men, including 6 Americans, 5 English, 1 Dutch, 1 Australian, 1 Greek, 1 Norwegian, 1 Indian, 2 Singalese, 2 Filipinos, and 4 Eurasians. These have all received assistance either by money, or by board being found for them in the Seamen's Institute, or the Home, and by gifts of clothing. The eleven women helped were of nearly as many different nationalities. The boxes of clothing kept in the City Hall have been well used during the past year, several men, as well as women and children, being fitted with all they needed. The Secretary, or Assistant Secretary, is always at the City Hall on Monday and Thursday mornings at 11 o'clock to interview all cases for relief, and are glad to receive at those times gifts of clothing for men, women and children, especially the latter. Several very acceptable gifts of such have been sent during the past year, for which grateful thanks are now tendered. The passages or part passages have been paid for nine cases—chiefly of Americans stranded in Hongkong and unable to obtain work, and desirous of going to Manila. They include 4 Manila, 1 Rangoon, 2 Penang, 2 America, 3 England—one of these last was that of a man sent home in 1914 by the Board of Trade, but the account was not received till the end of this year.

The Grant from the Government of a sum equal to one-half of the yearly subscriptions, not exceeding $500, enables the Society to pay the passages of such cases sent home by the Board of Trade, and to assist others sent to the Committee by the Government.

There are at present fourteen children being provided for by the Society in the various schools in the Colony; two little girls, and one boy were left orphans in the summer, with only an elder brother to look after them. He is an apprentice, and earning barely sufficient to keep himself, so the Committee undertook the education of the family. One woman has received a small pension monthly, and one old pensioner has died.

The thanks of the Committee are due especially to Commander Beckwith and to the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, who have given much time and trouble in helping by assistance and advice, during the past year.

Owing to the war, the Society has had many cases which could not otherwise have been helped but for the most generous gift from the Stewards of the Jockey Club of the sum of $2,258, for which the Committee publicly tender their most grateful thanks.

The financial statement as presented by the Hon. Treasurer (Mrs. Chatham) showed that a balance of $1,429.51 was carried forward from last year. The income had been:—$500, grant from Government; $40, interest on Private Fund; $976, subscriptions; $1,013, donations; $2,258.64, special donation from Hongkong Jockey Club; and other small sums, making the total $7,222.96. There had been $4,253.01 paid out in donations and relief of cases, and after small expenses had been met there was a balance in hand of $2,332.25.

The following cases were helped during the year:—

An American who had lived some years in the Colony and whose livelihood was completely stopped by the war, has been considerably helped, and she has been enabled to leave the Colony with a passage given her to America.

A Eurasian boy was helped to find work as an apprentice, and on the death of his mother, his two sisters and little brother were put to school in the Italian Convent and St. Joseph's College respectively, and are being educated by the Society.

A Singalese Christian Medical Missionary on a visit to Hongkong was stranded owing to the death of his son, who helped to support him. He was given a passage to Rangoon where news was received of his safe arrival and deep gratitude to the Society for the help received.

A Russian woman was helped to join her husband—a soldier in India, where he had been suddenly sent.

An Englishman was kept in the Sailors' Home pending his being sent home by the Government.

Two men, ticket-of-leave men from the Victoria Gaol with excellent characters from the Authorities during their time there, were helped to go to another port, whence news has been received of their being in work again and doing well.

A respectable English family in distress due to the war received much assistance here and were enabled to return to England.

An Englishman, out of work owing to the war and sick, was sent to the Matilda Hospital, and when recovered was given a passage to England with a view to joining the Army.

A Russian woman stranded in Hongkong with three children—help was asked by the Russian Consul on her behalf, and the Society paid the board and lodging until arrangements were made for her to join her husband in Australia.

A Chinese woman with a German husband, left without means to support three children, was brought to the notice of the American Consul who secured help for her.

A Mauritian woman with three children was helped to find work after undergoing an operation in the Matilda Hospital—her children being sent to school by the Society.

An Australian girl is being trained in the Italian Convent and helped with gifts of clothing.

An Englishman with wife and five children for whom work was found.

An Australian girl left in Hongkong alone by a Chinaman was given board and lodging in the Italian Convent until the Government should be able to send her back to her parents.

The CHAIRMAN said the report showed a record of good work and one that should inspire confidence in the minds of subscribers, for they could see that the money was being spent in relieving the sufferings of those who had had the misfortune to be incapacitated. He had been asked to point out that although the receipts had been larger, the expenditure had also increased, due in a great part to the war and the greater need of sustained help. He would like to say that if any steps were taken to get the subscription from the Jockey Club renewed he would give it every assistance. He proposed the adoption of the report and balance-sheet.

Mr. G. E. ANDERSON, (Consul-General for America) seconded. He said that the whole community, and particularly the American element of the community, were very grateful to the ladies of the Society for what they were doing. Work of that sort was particularly thankless, but he could assure them that their efforts were greatly appreciated. He thought that if possible the Committee should try to get a good Reserve Fund to meet the strain after the war. Hongkong was particularly fortunate, as it felt the effect of the war less than most British possessions, and the least they could do was to subscribe to Societies such as that.

The report and statement of accounts were passed.

The following ladies were appointed to act for the coming year:—Patron, Lady May; President, Mrs. H. E. Pollock; Vice-President, Mrs. Landale; Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Chatham; Hon Secretary, Mrs. Pattenden; Assistant Hon. Secretary, Miss Wilkinson; Committee, Lady Rees Davies, Mrs. Carleton, Mrs. Forsyth Miss Innes, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. McKenny, Mrs. Shellim, Mrs. Stabb, and Mrs. Wolfe.

The Hon. Mr. KEMP said the work of the Society was so well-known and appreciated that it was hardly necessary to say anything about it. The community were always ready to express gratitude to the Committee for what they did for the Colony. The work made constant demands on the time and thought of the members of the Committee, and particularly those of the Hon. Secretary and assistant Hon. Secretary. Without the Society there would be a distinct gap in the organisation of the Colony. He expressed the regret the Society felt at the illness of Mrs. Wolfe, which forced her to give up the treasurership, and expressed the Committee's gratitude to Mrs. Chatham for accepting the position.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mrs. Pollock, concluded the meeting.

VALUE OF A KNOWLEDGE OF CHINESE.

MR. HO KOM-TONG'S ADDRESS AT SAIYINGPUN SCHOOL.

The annual prize distribution in connection with the Saiyingpun School was performed yesterday by Mr. Ho Kom-tong. Mr. E. Ralphs (Inspector of Schools) and Mr. R. E. O. Bird (headmaster of Ellis Kadoorie School) were among those present.

The 10th annual report of the headmaster, Mr. A. Morris, mentioned that the average attendance for the past year was 325, being slightly lower than in previous years. The maximum monthly enrolment was 390, while the fees collected during the year amounted to $10,113. The results of the half-yearly and annual examinations were, on the whole, very satisfactory. Swimming had received much attention, the bathing facilities erected by the Government at Sulphur Channel being much patronized and appreciated. At football and volley ball the school had also done well. A number of the senior boys attended the First Aid Class, and it was very gratifying to note that nine successful candidates in the Junior Division were students of the school.

Mr. Ho Kom-tong, who already presents a special prize of $25 to the head boy of the school, intimated that during the year he would present two scholarships, of $30 each, to be known as the Ralphs and the Ho Kom-tong scholarships, both of which are to be held within the school.

After distributing the prizes Mr. Ho Kom-tong said no one realized more than he did the importance of acquiring knowledge, but he could not too strongly impress upon the boys the equal importance of cultivating their physical and moral beings. In their daily habits they should practise regularity and simple living, in the play-field they should inculcate in themselves the sense of fair-play and learn how to accept defeat and how to regard success; while in the class-room and at home obedience, respect for seniors and kindliness to all, industry and perseverance, should be their constant watchwords. If they kept these things steadily in view and practised them, not fitfully but unremittingly, the prizes, though they might be won in school, would assuredly be theirs in after-life. He proceeded: There is yet another important subject upon which I wish to touch; it is the necessity for knowing your own language well. When you leave school you all will probably be earning your living either in Hongkong or in China, and if you are incapable of expressing yourself properly in the language of the land you will be placed at a great disadvantage, no matter in what position you may find yourselves. I would therefore advise those of you who have already had a Chinese education not to allow it to get out of practice, and those whose education in that direction has been neglected should make an earnest endeavour to repair the deficiency. (Applause.)

Cheers were then called and heartily given for the King, Mr. Ho Kom-tong and the headmaster. A miscellaneous programme was provided by the students, several of whom recited splendidly in English, while a Chinese play was productive of much amusement.

TO BERLIN BY "EMPRESS OF JAPAN."

YOUNG SEAMAN'S SENSE OF HUMOUR.

A young American seaman, named Gilbert Nelson Vally, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the instance of the Captain Superintendent of Police, with not giving proper information and also with furnishing false information when staying at the Tokyo Hotel on Tuesday.

It appeared that defendant wrote his name in the Tokyo Hotel register as "Nelson Vally, B.C.," that he arrived on January 24th, that his destination was Berlin, and that the steamer in which he was going to make the trip was the *Empress of Japan*.

It was stated by Chief-Detective-Inspector Murison that defendant also described himself as a female. Defendant actually arrived on January 25. He was a seaman on the *Empress of Japan*, which ran between Hongkong and Vancouver.

Defendant said he was the bo'sun's boy on the boat. He did not know why he did it. He had been on board a long time and wanted to have a good time. It was put up to him to do, and he did not think what he was doing. When he got to his room he thought about going back and scratching it all out, but he did not do so.

The prosecution asked for only a nominal penalty, and the Magistrate, in imposing a fine of $5, said that because the police asked for a nominal fine it did not mean that he did not regard the offence as serious. That sort of nonsense would not be allowed.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

RAILWAY CUP.

Competitors are requested to note the following alteration in dates for playing off:—

1st Round to be played by Saturday, 12th February.

2nd Round to be played by Saturday, 19th February.

3rd Round to be played by Saturday, 26th February.

Semi-final Round to be played by Saturday, 4th March.

Final Round to be played by Saturday, 11th March.

CRICKET.

SCOUTS *v.* RESERVES AND VOLUNTEERS.

Teams drawn from the above will oppose each other at Kowloon on Saturday, play commencing at 2.15 p.m. The teams are as follows:—

Reserves and Volunteers:—R. Hancock (Capt.), T. E. Pearce, D. E. Donnelly, H. H. Tayler, F. Sutton, R. C. Witchell, B. D. Evans, R. P. Thursfield, C. Beswick, P. T. Lamble, and J. V. Braga.

Scouts Company:—R. A. Brand, K. Brayshay, A. L. Gace, E. W. Hamilton, R. O. Hutchison, R. Kennedy, M. M. Maas, E. J. R. Mitchell, H. E. Muriel, E. B. Reed, and N. L. Smith.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE—DIVISION II.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR JANUARY.

Wednesday, February 2nd:—
Staff and Departments *v.* Shropshire L.I. Reserves, Military Ground, 4 p.m.
Belcher's *v.* University, Navy Ground, 4.30 p.m.

Saturday, February 5th:—
83rd Company *v.* Lam Liong, Club Ground, 2.30 p.m.
87th Company *v.* St. Joseph's, Navy Ground, 2.30 p.m.

Wednesday, February 9th:—
Belcher's *v.* Shropshire L.I. Reserves, Club Ground, 4 p.m.
University *v.* St. Joseph's, Navy Ground, 4.30 p.m.

Saturday, February 12th:—
88th Company *v.* Confucians, Club Ground, 2.30 p.m.
Diocesan School *v.* St. Joseph's, Navy Ground, 2.30 p.m.

Wednesday, February 16th:—
Staff and Departments *v.* Lam Liong, Club Ground, 4.30 p.m.
University *v.* Islamics, Navy Ground, 4.30 p.m.

Saturday, February 19th:—
83rd Company *v.* Confucians, Navy Ground, 2.30 p.m.
Diocesan School *v.* Kowloon Dock Juniors, Club Ground, 2.30 p.m.

Wednesday, February 23rd:—
87th Company *v.* Islamics, Navy Ground, 4.30 p.m.
Diocesan School *v.* Shropshire L.I. Reserves, Club Ground, 4.30 p.m.

Saturday, February 26th:—
88th Company *v.* Lam Liong, Club Ground, 2.30 p.m.
Staff and Departments *v.* Kowloon Dock Juniors, Navy Ground, 2.30 p.m.
University *v.* Confucians, Military Ground, 2.30 p.m.

HONGKONG SCHOOLS' FOOTBALL.

The two leagues have now been decided and the tables are printed below. Queen's College has emerged the winner of the Senior Shield, while St. Stephen's is for the first time the holder of the Junior Cup. Both teams are unbeaten in their respective leagues:—

LEAGUE TABLES TO DATE.

Schools' Senior League.

	Matches. P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. F.	A.	P
Queen's College	8	6	0	2	22	2	14
St. Joseph's Coll.	7	4	1	2	13	2	10
S. Stephen's Coll.	8	3	2	3	6	10	9
St. Paul's College	8	0	5	3	3	15	3
Diocesan School	7	0	5	2	1	15	2

Schools' Junior League.

	Matches. P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. F.	A.	P
St. Stephen's Col.	8	7	0	1	31	7	15
Wantsai	8	4	0	4	11	2	12
St. Joseph's Col.	8	5	1	2	15	4	12
Queen's College	8	4	3	1	27	10	9
Diocesan	8	2	1	5	10	6	9
Yaumati	8	3	3	2	12	8	8
St. Paul's Col. ...	8	2	6	0	7	17	4
Saiyingpun ...	8	1	7	0	0	26	2
Ellis Kadoorie...	8	0	7	1	1	25	1

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

H. V. Woodford, who was a 2nd lieutenant in the 8th Royal Berkshires, and formerly a planter on Cicely Estate, Perak, has been killed in action in France.

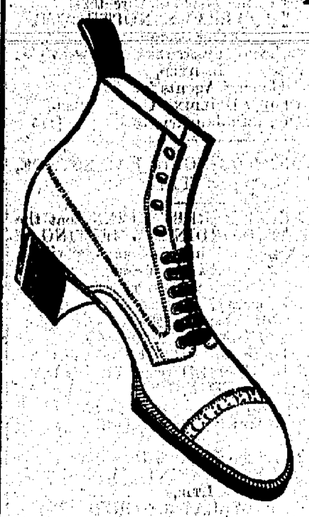
Mr. J. Walker of the Chinese Maritime Customs and Mr. G. E. Brockett, both of Foochow, have left the port to volunteer for the British army. Mr. G. E. Brockett is the son of the late Thomas Brockett, of Brockett & Co., Foochow; he is only seventeen years of age, and is one of the youngest who have left the port to volunteer.

Mr. C. F. Lushington, late of Kuala Selangor and Johore, who went home in June last, was given a commission in the R.F.A. After a course at Woolwich he went to Shoeburyness for a course with the anti-aircraft guns, and after passing an examination he was selected to command the 34th section anti-aircraft guns. He was promoted to temporary Lieutenant on October 21st, and went to the front with his section on November 23rd, and is now in France.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE No. 1741.



FOR THE BEST VALUE IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES

A COMFORTABLE FIT AND GOOD WEAR GUARANTEED,

A LARGE SELECTION OF STYLES AT

$10, $12, $13.50, $15

PER PAIR.



"INTERWOVEN" SOCKS

THE ONE THIN SOCK THAT REALLY WEARS.

BLACK, GREYS, BROWNS, TAUPE AND NAVY,

85 cts. and $1.50 per pair.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [21

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF TH EHONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	$6.00
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer)	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	4.00
Return " "	8.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

FRIDAY, 28TH JANUARY, 1916.

8.00 a.m. *HEUNGSHAN.* | 8.00 a.m. *HONAM.*
10.00 p.m. *KINSHAN.* | 4.30 p.m. *FATSHAN.*

SATURDAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1916.

8.00 a.m. *HONAM.* | 8.00 a.m. *HEUNGSHAN.*
10.00 p.m. *HEUNGSHAN.* | 4.30 p.m. *KINSHAN.*

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. *SUI TAI*, Tons 1,651. | S.S. *TAISHAN*, Tons 2,006.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 30TH JANUARY, 1916.

The Company's New Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. *SUI AN*,

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. *SAINAM*, 583 tons, and S.S. *NANNING*, 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or *vice versa* by the Company's direct Steamers *LINTAN* and *SANUI*. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier. [123

WANTED.

YOUNG PORTUGUESE CLERK. Must be smart at figures. Write, stating age, experience and salary required to—

Box No. 26,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. 204

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD. [202

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

8% MILITARY LOAN.

PAYMENT OF EIGHTH COUPON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that the following arrangements have been made for the PAYMENT of the 8TH COUPON of the 8% MILITARY LOAN BONDS due on the 2nd February of this year:—

Coupons in Singapore, Batavia and Philippine Islands will be paid by the Branches of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION at those places. The BANK OF CHINA will transfer funds for payment of coupons of bonds sold through the Chung Hua Guild of Cuba, the Consulate-General of Yokohama and the Batavia Soe Po Sah. The Min Kuo Bank of Kiangsi will pay the coupons of bonds sold by the Kiangsi authorities. In Hankow, Foochow and Pekking, the Offices of Bank of China will act as Paying Agents. The Statement of the Bond Numbers and Denominations of Interest-Bearing Bonds as Approved by the Ministry of Finance is now being published in the *Government Gazette*.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE.
[216

URBAINE OF PARIS
(FIRE INSURANCE Co.)

WE beg to inform that the Power of Attorney from the Fire Insurance Co. URBAINE of PARIS given to MESSRS. MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co. is cancelled and the Agency of the Company is transferred to P. A. LAPICQUE & Co.

B. P. MARTELET,
Inspecteur de la Cie d'Assurance contre l'Incendie L'URBAINE de PARIS.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916.

NOTICE.

WE have taken over the Agency of the above Company formerly held by MESSRS. MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., and are prepared to Accept Risks from this date.

P. A. LAPICQUE & Co.,
4, Queen's Building.

Tel. 950.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [213

G. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the HEADQUARTERS OFFICE, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock NOON on the 24th day of February, 1916, for Indian Supplies.

Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. or by letter to the D.A.D. of Supplies and Transport, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.

Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and no tender will be considered unless made out on the proper form and delivered by 12 NOON on the above date in a closed envelope marked "TENDER FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES." Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of $100 as a guarantee of good faith. Such sum to be forfeited to the State if the Tenderer refuses to accept a Contract allotted to him, or to attend at Headquarters Office when called upon.

The right to reject all, or any, tenders is specially reserved.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1916. [209

G. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the HEADQUARTERS OFFICE, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until NOON on the undermentioned dates for the following Services:—

Meat, Fuel (Coal, etc.)	Monday, 7th February, 1916.
General Supplies A	Thursday, 10th February, 1916.
" B	
Hospital Supplies Washing	Monday, 14th February, 1916.
Barrack Services	Thursday, 17th February, 1916.

Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. or by letter to the D.A.D. of Supplies and Transport, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.

Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and no tender will be considered unless made out on the proper Form and delivered by 12 NOON on the above dates in a closed envelope marked "TENDER FOR FORAGE, etc." Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of $100—as guarantee of good faith. Such sum to be forfeited to the State if the Tenderer refuses to accept a Contract allotted to him, or to attend at Headquarters Office when called upon.

The right to reject all, or any, Tenders is specially reserved.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1916. [198

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS desirous of making inquiries in respect of the DEBENTURE ISSUE should apply to the Company's Office in Hongkong.

All applications for Debentures must be sent in before the 29th February, 1916.

Forms may be had on application.

R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1915. [118

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 15th February, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 15th February, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [207

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LIMITED,
General Agents for the
WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [175

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at 11.45 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to
The GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [176

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [177

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. BRUCE SHEPHERD,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [178

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 5122, dated 18th July, 1904, of One Hundred Shares numbered 85001 to 85100 inclusive fully paid-up, standing in the Register in the name of MR. ANTONIO JOAQUIM BASTO, of Macao, having been LOST or DESTROYED, Notice is hereby given that unless the said certificate be produced at the Offices of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road, Central, Hongkong, on or before the 8th day of February, 1916, New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1916. [156

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 4209 for Twenty-five Shares numbered 4901 to 4925 inclusive, standing in the Register in the name of FRANK BARRINGTON DEACON, having been LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the Third day of February, 1916, a New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1916 [144

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1946 for one share, $100 paid up, numbered 11018, standing in the Register in the name of WO SANG, having been LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate is produced to the Society on or before the 26th April, 1916, A NEW CERTIFICATE for the said share will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [206

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED FLATS.

THE Undersigned are prepared to furnish some of their Tregunter Mansions (May Road) Flats to suit intending tenants. These Flats have first-class appointments which include English Baths and Kitchen ranges, hot water supply and water-closets. They are of two kinds, viz.: Flats with 2 Bedrooms and 2 Sitting Rooms and Flats with 3 Bedrooms and 1 Sitting Room. The latter are specially suitable for Bachelors. Arrangements could be made if desired for the use, in common with certain other tenants, of the adjoining fresh water swimming bath.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [205

TO LET.

ELLIOT BUNGALOW, 21, Robinson Road, 5 ROOMS, Verandah and Garden, Electric Fittings.

Apply to—
F. M. GUTIERREZ,
The "Birdcage."
Hongkong, 27th January, 1916. [211

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in "STONEHENGE," No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled.

Each House contains downstair Two Good Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with Bathroom.

Outhouses and Grass Tennis Court.

Shortly available for occupation.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [112

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [105

TO LET.

NO. 11, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916.

Apply to—
J. VINCENT SRAGA,
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [100

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [97

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 168, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [95

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.

Apply—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [90

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915

Apply—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [88

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [37

TO LET.

OFFICES in ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [33

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.

OFFICES in Des Vœux Road Central.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.

HOUSES at the Peak.

No 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai.

Nos. 1, 2 and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. 32

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [59

TO LET.
From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

Apply—
A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. PARANJY.
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. 63

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

FINEST OLD

BROWN BRANDY

E

QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

13

DEATHS.

SILVA.—On 26th Jan., at his residence, 25, Caine Road, Hongkong, EMILIANO MARIA DA SILVA, in his 72nd year. Japan and Shanghai papers please copy. [214.

SIMPSON.—At Dundee, on the 26th January, 1916, suddenly, DAVID SIMPSON, father of A. M. SIMPSON, Kowloon Dock. [215.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 28TH JANUARY, 1916

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

THE visit to Japan of the Grand Duke MIKHAILOVITCH is a noteworthy event. From the accounts in the Japanese papers, the Grand Duke seems to have had a splendid reception. The Emperor graciously proceeded to the station to meet him—an honour the only precedent for which was when the late Emperor met Prince ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT as the bearer of the Order of the Garter—and everywhere the visitor was accorded an enthusiastic greeting. Japan is a past-master in the art of welcoming distinguished strangers to her shores, and on the present occasion she seems to have excelled herself in showing the thousand and one little attentions which add to the comfort and pleasure of the visitor and give him happy recollections of his tour. Although it is stated that the visit is purely a congratulatory one, the Grand Duke having been commissioned by the Tsar to offer his majesty's felicitations to the Emperor of Japan on his Coronation, the Japanese papers naturally see some political significance in the event. Even if the Grand Duke has no political mission his visit, nevertheless, implies a complete *rapprochement* between the two countries. General KUROPATKIN, it is said, used to predict that there would be another war between Japan and Russia, but to-day it seems the remotest possibility. There are no questions at issue between the two countries that are likely to lead to the slightest friction, while, on the other hand, there are very good and substantial reasons why the full and friendly relations now established should continue for many years to come. The influence of trade on national relations is not always remarkable, but, nevertheless, it is one factor making for peace. Great Britain and Germany were large customers for each other's goods, but this did not prevent Great Britain from declaring war on Germany when she found her threatening the peace and order of the whole of Europe. It may be surmised, however, that it kept in check for many years the influence of those chauvinistic spirits who were always preaching the German menace. In the same way it may be hoped that the growing trade relations between Japan and Russia will serve to stifle any talk about future wars between the two countries.

Japan has now a great opportunity to enlarge her foreign trade, an opportunity that only comes once in a hundred years. With the German markets closed to her, it is to Japan that Russia is turning for many of those articles which were formerly supplied by Germany, and if Japan can supply them there is no reason why she should not secure a permanent hold on the Russian market. Even when the war is concluded Germany will not be in a position for many years to resume her former trade activity. She will need first to supply her own requirements, and although, no doubt, she will make heroic efforts to recapture her lost markets, Japan, undisturbed by the war and with a good start in the race, should easily be able to retain the greater part of that which she has obtained. This increased trade will be a strong factor in making the present friendly relations between the two countries permanent—as far as anything can be permanent in this world. In Japan there appears to be none of the old-time suspicion as to Russian policy in the Far East. Even before the present European War started, the feeling of distrust had almost died away, and, now that events in the West appear likely to engage Russia's attention for many years to come, there is no chance for the chauvinists of either country to get a hearing. The Russo-Japanese War has been described as "a gentlemen's war." It was certainly gallantly fought on either side, and with a minimum of suffering to the people of the country in which the battles were fought. The outrages in Europe, the slaughter of the civilian population, the complete disregard for the lives of non-combatants found no place in the war that was conducted on the plains of Manchuria. No doubt there were wrongs done. War, as the negation of law and order, must entail some misery and suffering. But there was none of that wanton disregard of private rights by which Germany has distinguished herself. As a result, the Russo-Japanese War left little bitterness. It probably looms much larger in the eyes of the Japanese than in the eyes of the Russians, who merely regard it as a colonial adventure on the edge of the Empire. Such a happy ending to the present European War is hardly possible. Deeds have been done which it will take many years to erase from the memory, and we cannot hope that even the lapse of ten years will see such friendly relations established between Germany and Great Britain as now so happily exist between the erstwhile foes, Japan and Russia.

A mail for Europe *vid* Siberia closes to-morrow at 5 p.m.

Mr. P. S. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, left yesterday for Home by the *Suwa Maru* for active service.

The collections at the Cathedral, at St. Peter's Church and at St. Andrew's, Kowloon, on Sunday next, will be on behalf of the Hongkong Church Missionary Association.

The first snow of the season made its appearance in Shanghai on the 22nd inst. and continued to fall during the night with the result that next morning the Settlement was mantled in white.

Several parcels of shirts, socks, etc., have been sent off by the English mail from the Ladies' Working Party of the Union Church to Lieut.-Colonel Vans Agnew, 2/2nd Scottish Horse. Mrs. Gibson is the Hon. Secretary of the Party.

Mr. H. Thurburn Montague Bell has been appointed as co-editor of the *United Empire* Journal, with Sir Harry Wilson. Mr. Montague Bell edited the *N.-C. Daily News and Herald* at Shanghai from 1906 to 1911.

A Chinese accused of larceny was sent out in custody to find any friends who would speak as to his character. He pointed out six men in different places, who, he said, were his friends. Inspector Macdonald told the Magistrate that all were "known" to the police.

A Chinese passenger on the *Pingsuey* was stabbed in the abdomen by two men as the ship was entering the harbour yesterday. He was conveyed to hospital, and is in a critical condition. It is stated that the injury was inflicted during a gambling squabble. Two men have been arrested by the Police.

It is interesting to note that the new French mail liner *Andre Lebon* left Marseilles just eleven hours after the P. and O. liner *Persia* had weighed anchor. As the British steamer was delayed at Malta the *Andre Lebon* got ahead and passed in the region of the island of Crete, where the *Persia* was torpedoed, just five hours before this liner was sunk.

According to advices from Canton, says the *Peking Daily News*, the construction of the proposed Canton-Macao Railway will be commenced in February under the supervision of Mr. Liang Yun-kuei, who is the concessionaire of this line. The earth works have been contracted to foreign contractors at Canton and Macao, and it is said that it will not take many months to finish the line.

A new "dragon robe" has been presented to the Ta Huang Ti by the Bureau for preparation of the Coronation ceremony to be worn on the day. The costume is lavishly embroidered in gold with no fewer than sixty-four emblematic figures of the dragon. In the lower part of the robe figures of mountains, to signify the endless longevity of the Emperor, and of the sea, to indicate the boundless blessing of the wearer, are embroidered. The "eyes" of each embroidered dragon are made up of two big pearls of priceless value.

It will be remembered, states the *Peking Gazette*, that in order to redeem the franchise for building the Canton-Hankow Railway from the American China Development Company, some eleven years ago, the Chinese Government had to buy up the shares and the gold-dollar bonds issued by the Company. For this purpose, the Government borrowed £1,100,000 from the Hongkong Government. In the agreement it was provided that, besides paying interest half-yearly, the principal was to be repaid in ten equal annual instalments. These obligations have been punctually met during the last ten years. The last instalment of principal and interest, which became due on December 6th, 1915, was duly paid by the Ministry of Communications and the Canton Hankow Railway Company.

HONGKONG RACES.

THE ENTRIES.

The following are the entries for the Hongkong Jockey Club Race Meeting to be held on Monday, February 21st, Tuesday, February 22nd, and Wednesday, February 23rd:—

FIRST DAY.

	Last year.	This year.
Wong-nei-Chong Stakes	21	41
Maiden Stakes	18	24
Victoria Stakes	11	19
Valley Stakes	21	41
Hongkong Griffin Stakes	14	—
Foochow Cup	14	17
Trial Plate	19	25
Garrison Cup	21	41
Professional Cup	25	29
Jockey Club Stakes	14	23
Racing Stakes	25	46

SECOND DAY.

Jockey Cup	23	42
Exchange Plate	13	16
Hongkong Derby	17	23
Subscription Griffins' Challenge Cup	19	40
China Stakes	25	23
Lusitano Cup	22	26
Challenge Cup	10	13
Royal Navy Stakes	27	44
"Black Rock" Stakes	20	24
Gymkhana Club Cup	26	45
Northern Stakes	14	—

THIRD DAY.

Grand Stand Stakes	22	23
Great Southern Stakes	18	26
Hongkong Stakes	18	37
Ladies' Purse	17	24
American Cup	23	27
Phaeton Stakes	25	31
Governor's Cup	25	44
Mongolian Stakes	14	—
Champion Stakes	—	—
Consolation Stakes	10	37
Nil Desperandum Stakes	23	48

THE DERBY.

The entries for the Hongkong Derby are as follows:—

		Height hd. in.	Weight st. lb.
1	Mr. Adams' Birdwood	13.0	10.12
2	Mr. Cire's Moonlight	13.2	11. 4
3	Mr. Cire's Firelight	13.2	11. 4
4	Mr. Cire's Daylight	13.2	11. 4
5	Mr. Dynasty's King Alec	13.1	11. 1
6	Mr. Dynasty's King Jack	13.1	11. 1
7	Mr. Dynasty's King Charles	13.1	11. 1
8	Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Pingwu Chief	12.3	10. 9
9	Mr. E. Kadoorie's Cornwall Chief	13.1	11. 1
10	Mr. E. Kadoorie's Derby Chief	13.0	10.12
11	Mr. E. Kadoorie's Shropshire Chief	12.3	10. 9
12	Mr. Mase's Adventure	13.0	10.12
13	Sir Paul's Winsome Dahlia	13.0	10.12
14	Sir Paul's Buckingham Dahlia	13.1	11. 1
15	Sir Paul's Windsor Dahlia	13.1	11. 1
16	Sir Paul's Giant Dahlia	13.2	11. 4
17	Mr. J. Peel's Peter Pieman	13.1	11. 1
18	Mr. J. Peel's Simple Simon	13.0	10.12
19	Mr. J. Peel's Little Jack Horner	12.3	10. 9
20	Mr. J. Peel's Merry Andrew	13.0	10.12
21	Mr. J. Peel's Sandy	13.0	10.12
22	Mr. Tierce's Snowflake	12.3	10. 9
23	Mr. Trident's Spear	13.0	10.12

THE WAR.

BRITAIN'S BLOCKADE.

IS IT A SUCCESS?

OUR NAVAL PREPAREDNESS.

GERMAN POSSIBILITIES.

MORE FIGHTING IN EGYPT.

MUCH ACTIVITY IN WEST.

RUSSIAN BOOTY.

LABOUR AND WAR.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITAIN'S NAVAL PREPAREDNESS.

AND GERMANY'S POSSIBILITIES.

LONDON, January 27th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour said that Germany, in the course of the war, would doubtless be able to initiate, and perhaps complete, large warships of powerful armament. The Government had no evidence of German seventeen inch naval guns, but given time and labour there would be no difficulty in making them. But Mr. Balfour said he was not sure that the existence of a seventeen inch gun was conjecture; it was very plausible. He emphasised the preparedness of the British navy. Every dockyard, public or private, in the United Kingdom and in the Mediterranean, was being used for new construction or repairs. Hence, it was impossible to add to the magnitude of Great Britain's preparations. The most they could do was to alter the type of ship, but nothing had justified the Government in thinking that any serious error of judgment had been made regarding the type which they were constructing.

DOMINION LINER BEACHED.

LONDON, January 27th.

The Dominion liner *Norseman* has been beached. No lives were lost.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIGHTING IN EGYPT.

ARABS ENGAGED: BRITISH CASUALTIES.

CAIRO, January 26th.

Four thousand five hundred western Arabs were engaged on the 23rd, and driven back three miles. The British casualties were 26 killed and 274 wounded. The enemy lost 150 killed and 500 wounded.

TAKING OF AN ENEMY CAMP.

LONDON, January 27th.

A *communiqué* gives a further report of General Wallace's operations against the Senussi Camp on the 23rd. It confirms the Cairo despatch, and adds that our force, consisting of British, Dominion and Indian troops, advanced on the morning of the 23rd, in two columns. The enemy advanced from their camp and attempted to surround it. By ten in the morning the action was general, and by noon the enemy was driven back to his camp and then retired rapidly westward. The camp, which occupied about eighty tents, with some stores, was burnt. The enemy, whose troops were well handled, had three guns, and three or four machine-guns. Our killed were ten British and eighteen Indians.

AFFAIRS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, January 27th.

The Press Bureau states that it appears from further communications that the recent fighting on the Tigris was twenty three miles eastward of Kut and not seven.

There is nothing further to report.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY WORKS BOMBARDED.

VIOLENT CANNONADING ON BOTH SIDES.

PARIS, January 27th. 1.25 a.m.

A *communiqué* states.—Last night we effectively bombarded enemy trenches and communications in the region of Steenstraete, where troop movements were in progress. The enemy in Artois to-day exploded a number of mines north-east of Neuville and occupied the craters, but were driven out. Cannonading on both sides has been most violent in Artois.

Our fire wrecked and compelled the enemy to evacuate a work near Roye.

A Zeppelin last night bombed villages near Epernay, causing insignificant damage. The Zeppelin, when returning, was shelled. Our heavy guns effectively bombarded enemy works west of Pont-a-Mousson.

WAR IN THE AIR.

TWENTY-SEVEN ENEMY MACHINES ENCOUNTERED.

LONDON, January 27th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports that twenty seven hostile aeroplanes were encountered yesterday, and that three captive balloons were attacked by two hostile aeroplanes. Two of the balloons were forced down. All our machines returned safely.

There was a heavy bombardment about Loos.

Enemy artillery was likewise active near Fromelles. We replied effectively.

FRENCH COUNTER-ATTACK IN ARTOIS.

PARIS, January 26th.

A *communiqué* says that after sustained artillery fire in Artois we made a night attack that drove out the Germans from one crater.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAUCASUS CAMPAIGN.

TURKS CLOSELY PRESSED.

PETROGRAD, January 26th.

A *communiqué* says that the Russians continue to press the Truks at Erzerum closely and to take prisoners, while they were also successful in actions at Melazghert.

ENORMOUS CAUCASUS BOOTY.

PETROGRAD, January 26th.

The Russian booty in the Caucasus is continually increasing, and includes enormous stocks of food, herds, and livestock.

GERMAN AERIAL ACTIVITY.

PETROGRAD, January 26th.

A *communiqué* reports activity by German aeroplanes in the the Riga and Dvinsk regions.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITAIN'S BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

IS IT A SUCCESS?

DISCUSSION IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, January 26th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Shirley Benn raised a debate on the efficiency of the British blockade, saying that Germany, through neutrals, had secured large quantities of commodities for man, beast and munitions. He suggested a strict blockade from Norway to the north of Scotland and across the Channel, and also the Straits of Gibraltar, so stopping everything going to Germany, and thus bringing the war to a more speedy close. This would be the same as Lincoln's American blockade.

Sir Edwawrd Grey said that the recent figures in some of the newspapers, alleging a big leakage towards Germany through neutrals from America, was grotesque and misleading under investigation, because they ignored the fact that in some cases American supplies to neutrals replace the former supplies from Germany. Scandinavia and Holland were not importing more wheat than was normal. He emphasised that blockade or no blockade there must be some leakage, but there had been less than was expected. He repudiated the suggestion that the Foreign Office was hampering the Navy. Such a suggestion must have a despiriting effect upon the navy and the Foreign Office. The task was burdensome, and if the blockade was made more stringent it must be consistent with the rights of neutrals. The last American Note would be answered after consultation with France and probably, also, the other Allies, after which common action would be possible. The main question for neutrals to consider was.—Do they admit the right of Great Britain to apply fully, under modern conditions, the conditions of the blockade principles applied by the American Government in the Civil War? If the answer was yes, as it was bound to be, let them make it easy for us to distinguish the destination of goods. If neutrals did not admit that right it would be a departure from their neutrality. The American Note contained things which, if conceded, would result in contraband reaching the enemy, but he did not take that to be the attitude of America or of the other neutrals. He concluded by scathingly contrasting Great Britain's efforts to meet neutrals with those of Germany, and asked what neutrals would have said if we had acted as Germany did.

Lord Robert Cecil, winding up the debate, contrasted its tone with the vehemence and hostility of some outside criticisms. He said that the Foreign Office valued highly any suggestions for the improvement of a complex business, but vehement press attacks were not doing any good. Lord Cecil emphasised the difficulties of a regular blockade. The Government were trying an unprecedented thing in blockading Germany through neutrals, and they must proceed with great caution. On the whole, not much was reaching Germany.

The subsequent speeches generally indicated an agreement in the House that the Government were doing their best under all the circumstances, though some of the speakers still believed that more goods were finding their way to Germany than should be the case.

The matter was talked out.

PRESS BUREAU ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, January 27th.

The Press Bureau, in a statement dealing with the blockade, says that the recent *Morning Post* figures are incorrect, and really apply to France, Italy and other countries besides neutrals. The statement says that the imports to Holland and Scandinavia, from all sources, was 1,101,766 tons of wheat and flour in 1915, compared with 1,109,000 in 1913; 1,789,000 tons of maize compared with 1,194,800: and 310,451 tons of cotton compared with 73,703. With reference to boots, the statements says that the increase is largely due to the requirements of Italy and Russia, while the increase in bacon sent to Holland is entirely on behalf of the Belgian Relief Commission. The *Morning Post* did not mention the bacon sent to France and Italy, both of which had largely increased.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE COMPULSION BILL.

BEFORE THE LORDS.

LONDON, January 27th.

In the House of Lords, in moving the second reading of the Compulsion Bill, Lord Lansdowne urged that a speedy victory was the greatest factor both in industry and finance.

Lord Derby said that the unmarried men were coming in in larger proportions, but he urged the Government not to be so lavish with their exemptions.

Lord Haldane remarked that he supported the Bill on the principle that compulsion was inherent in the constitution.

The Archbishop of Canterbury endorsed the views expressed by Lord Haldane.

Lord Curzon, in winding up the debate, said he failed to see why what was recognised as constitutional law and Colonial example should be abhorrent to the spirit of liberty.

LABOUR AND WAR.

PLEDGED TO SUPPORT GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, January 26th.

The annual conference of the Labour Party, which is being held at Bristol, carried a resolution pledging to support the Government in the successful prosecution of the war by 1,502,000 votes to 602,000.

Great applause greeted the result.

THE PEACE PILGRIMS.

A HOLIDAY AT STOCKHOLM.

STOCKHOLM, January 26th.

The Working Committee of the Ford Expedition has arrived, and will remain here until peace negotiations have been officially begun.

THE "LUSITANIA" OUTRAGE.

AMERICA REJECTS GERMANY'S PROPOSAL.

WASHINGTON, January 26th.

Mr. Lansing, with the approval of President Wilson, has rejected Germany's latest proposal for a settlement of the Lusitania affair, but negotiations are continuing as the proposal is partially satisfactory.

IN EAST AFRICA.

BRITISH TROOPS ADVANCING.

LONDON, January 27th.

General Smith-Dorrien reports that on the 24th, our troops advanced from Mbuyuni, fifteen miles east of Taveta, and drove off a small enemy force holding Serengeli camp, four miles westward of Mbuyuni. The British occupied the camp.

COTTON GROWING.

ENORMOUS POSSIBILITIES OF INDIA.

LONDON, January 27th.

In an address to the Society of Arts, Mr. Hutton, Chairman of the Cotton Grower's Association, emphasised the enormous possibilities of India and the value of the assistance rendered to the Raj by the Association by reporting on the new types of cotton. Dealing with the steps taken by the Association to meet the crisis at the outbreak of war, Mr. Hutton paid a tribute to the patriotism of the banks in providing credits of half a million sterling to enable the Association to finance the various crops. The Council's view was that the industry had received a setback and would require careful nursing to enable it to resume its advance. Cotton and seed produced under the Association's auspices was now worth over a million sterling annually, and the work was only beginning. There were large districts in Africa still untouched, and in Mesopotamia there were possibilities of growing sufficient cotton to keep half the spindles in the world fully employed.

UNNECESSARY IMPORTS.

LONDON, January 27th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Runciman said that measures whereby unnecessary imports can be excluded were being considered and a statement would be made as soon as possible.

ARMY PROMOTION.

LONDON, January 27th.

Brevet Colonel A. W. Forbes has been gazetted Embarkation Commandant with the temporary rank of Brigadier General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE IMPERIAL AIRCRAFT FLOTILLA.

GIFTS FROM HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

LONDON, January 27th.

The Colonial Office announces gifts of a further twelve machines for the Imperial Aircraft Flotilla, which has now fifty three machines. These include seventy horse-power biplanes from the Shanghai Race Club, Lady Ho Tung and Sir Robert Ho Tung, Hongkong, and a hundred horse-power biplane from the residents of Shanghai.

WAR ECONOMY.

LONDON, January 27th.

The Hon. E. S. Montagu estimates that £50,000 annually will be saved by the closing of the museums.

AUSTRIAN LANDSTURMERS CALLED UP.

AMSTERDAM, January 26th.

The Austrian Landsturmers, of .. and 48 years of age, have been called to the colours.

COAL FOR GREECE.

ANGLO-GREEK ACCORD.

ATHENS, January 26th.

Anglo-Greek accord has been reached regarding the supply of coal for Greek industrial enterprises, Great Britain authorising the export of sufficient coal for industrial needs and also to the Admiralty for the needs of the Fleet.

GERMANY'S FOOD PRICES.

AMSTERDAM, January 26th.

The German Government has permitted potato growers to increase the maximum price from two and three-quarters to four marks per lb.

MISSIONS IN INDIA.

LONDON, January 27th.

Dr. Robert Horton, in a letter to the *Times*, appeals for funds to prevent the withdrawal of the London Missionary Society from Mirzapur.

AMERICA'S SILVER.

LONDON, January 27th.

Advices from New York state that the purchases of silver for the United States mints in 1915 totalled 10,000,000 ounces.

QUEEN WILHELMINA INDISPOSED.

THE HAGUE, January 27th.

Queen Wilhelmina is suffering from mumps, and is obliged to abandon her visit to the flooded districts.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

LONDON, January 27th.

The Postmaster-General, the Right Hon. J. A. Pease, has been returned unopposed for the Rotherham division of the West Riding district.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, January 27th.

The death is announced of Mr. Andrew L. Horner, K.C., M.P. The deceased had represented South Tyrone in the Unionist interests since 1910.

HONGKONG WEDDING.

COURSE—SUTHERLAND.

The marriage was solemnised at St. John's Cathedral yesterday of Mr. Arthur Course, traffic manager of the Hongkong Tramway Company, and Mrs. Sutherland, who has just returned from Home. The bride was one of the passengers on the ill-fated *Yasaka Maru*. Mr. Course has resided in the Colony for about twelve years, and has rendered valuable service to various War Funds by posting up original and successful appeals on the tram-cars. The ceremony was performed by the Chaplain of the Cathedral (Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle). The honeymoon is being spent at Canton. The European staff of the Tramway Company presented a handsome clock, and the Chinese traffic staff gave a silver tea-service, with Chinese porcelain and silver cups, and also a toilet case.

The Government Mint at Tientsin has received orders from the Government to cast eight million silver coins of one dollar denomination for the new Empire. On the obverse side of the coin will be the head of the Ta Huang Ti encircled by eight characters, meaning the first year of the reign of Hung Hsien of the Chinese Empire. The reverse will be engraved with figures of the dragon.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

REBELS AND BANDITS.

PEKING, January 27th.

A report has been received here that 3,000 Kwangsi troops defeated the rebels at Lo Ping, in Yunnan.

Monglian bandits at Mouhutung and Shahsien were dispersed by the Government troops, the bandit General, Chin Fu, being killed along with 200 others.

SPECIAL BUDGET.

The special budget for railways, telegraphs, posts and navigation amounts to $144,340,399. The receipts cover expenditure.

WAR NEWS.

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

After the annual meeting at which the Union of German Iron and Steel Industrialists declared that Germany had sufficient supplies of munitions and war material for years to come, a telegram was sent to the Imperial Chancellor expressing great confidence about the military situation and advocating "the necessary extensions of the German frontiers."

The Chancellor replied:—With joy and satisfaction I subscribe to the words in which the Union gives evidence once more of the wonderful adaptability and organizing strength of our industries, which have wrecked our enemies' hope of an economic conquest of Germany.

HOW GERMANS CAN BECOME BRITONS.

The Duke of Somerset writes to the *Morning Post*:—"I see that Lord Reading decides that Germans can be Englishmen if they are formed into a Company. The Court of Appeal decides that interned Germans have the full rights of British subjects. If British Common Law, which is most patriotic, is capable of being twisted so as to favour our deadly enemies, the Germans, by Lord Reading, Sir F. E. Smith and the Court of Appeal, is it not time that a short Act should be brought in which will make it impossible in future? It might be made retrospective to the date of the declaration of war with Germany."

A MILLION PEOPLE PERISH

FURTHER REPORT FROM LORD BRYCE ON THE AGONY OF ARMENIA.

Lord Bryce has drafted another report on the subject of the Armenian atrocities. It constitutes a further exposure of the horrible deeds of pillage, murder and outrage perpetrated by the Turks, and the details given are quite as terrible as those contained in his lordship's first report.

These details come, Lord Bryce points out in a covering letter, *viâ* the United States, from sources on which the fullest reliance may be placed, one of the informants being a Turkish official who tried to alleviate the cruelties but was not permitted to do so. A competent authority has made a careful estimate, and this shows, taking the total numbers of Armenians in Turkey at about two millions, that nearly a million have perished

EVIDENCE IN WAR TIME.

WITNESSES WHO ARE ON MILITARY SERVICE.

The text has been issued of the Bill introduced by the Home Secretary to amend the laws of evidence regarding the position of witnesses affected by the war. The Bill provides that depositions of witnesses who are engaged on naval or military service shall be accepted as evidence in like manner to the depositions of persons who are dead. Where a person is tried, either by court-martial or by a civil court, for any offence against any regulations made under the Defence of the Realm Act, and the charge has previously been investigated, and a summary of evidence taken by the proper military authority, the signed statement of such witnesses shall be accepted without further proof, and any statement of the accused may be given in evidence against him without further proof. Power is given to the officer conducting such investigations to administer oaths for the purpose, and a certificate signed by a secretary or assistant secretary of the Admiralty or Army Council that a person is unable to attend shall be conclusive evidence of the fact so certified.

CHARGING LIONESS.

A WAR ADVENTURE IN EAST AFRICA.

A graphic little story of an encounter with lions is told by a signaller in the East African Mounted Rifles, whose letter is quoted in the *Times*:—

One of our men on the bait patrol had a nasty experience a little while ago. The patrol is called a "bait" because it consists of a small number of men sent round the camp before dawn to see if the enemy are going to attack.

Well, this patrol ran into two lions and a lioness with cubs, and she charged the last man. Luckily his mule froze stiff with terror, and the lioness stopped. The man jumped off and stood ready to fire, but the patrol had the strictest orders not to fire at any game—all patrols have—so he could only do so as a last extremity.

The lioness circled round him, and charged three times, but pulled up short every time because nothing moved. She took to shaking her head and crouching, but finally drew off, and followed the patrol till broad daylight. Of course, it is quite unusual for a lion or lioness to charge like that without provocation, but that is no consolation when you are the exception, and that man had "some nerve."



The Mirror Shows Plainer Than Words What a Wonderful Improvement May Be Realized by a Gain of Even 10 or 12 Pounds.

"SARGOL MAKES PUNY, PEEVISH PEOPLE PLUMP AND POPULAR."

If you are tired of being called "Skinny," "Beanpole" or any of the other tormenting names shouted at thin folks, you will be glad to hear of a remarkable discovery that puts on good solid flesh at a wonderful rate.

The thin man has a gaunt, cadaverous, hungry look that gives an unfavourable impression when he meets people, and his unfavourable impression seriously detracts from his success.

The thin woman has a scrawny, angular look, that, no matter how regular her features, destroys the charm of feminine beauty. The rounded curves of the plump woman so pleases the eye that even an unfortunate face is forgotten and she is called beautiful.

Thanks to this new discovery, this remarkable flesh builder, Sargol, you can now be plump and well developed, the bones covered with good solid flesh, the hollow places filled out so that wrinkles disappear and the sharp angles changed into beautiful curves. Scrawny necks and shoulders will grow into a form of beauty and the cheeks and face will become plump, full and attractive.

There is no strenuous exercising required, no drastic diet necessary, just use Sargol, the new flesh building element, and see the weight increase in a natural way. You ask how this is accomplished. Very easily; Sargol simply helps nature by restoring a perfect assimilation of food. Thin people are usually thin because they do not absorb the nutriment they should get out of their food. It simply passes through the system as coal shakes out of a wide grate when only partially consumed. Use Sargol and you will entirely remedy the imperfect assimilation so that what you eat will fill out the loose skin and cover the bony angles with flesh that has been lacking. It will not only make you look better, but will make you feel better, giving the vitality and life that is the heritage of the well developed.

A Gold Medal was awarded Sargol at the Brussels Exposition in 1910, another at Rome in 1911. A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD., VICTORIA DISPENSARY, THE PHARMACY, QUEEN'S DISPENSARY, THE EDWARD DISPENSARY, and all other first-class Chemists in Hongkong have it in stock.

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"SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

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Weak blood

means lack of nourishment to every part of the body and results in loss of energy, impaired vitality and poor health. SCOTT'S enriches the blood and provides nourishment for muscles and bones, nerves and brain. For weakly men, women and children all doctors recommend genuine

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KEATINGS LOZENGES cure the worst Cough

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Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.

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Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.

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CURES DISCHARGES EITHER SEX WITHOUT INJECTIONS.

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CURES BLOOD POISON, BAD LEGS, SKIN ERUPTIONS.

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On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1915.

THE "CUBALTERN."

SOME YOUNG OFFICERS AND THEIR MANNERS.

The writer of the following article, in the *Evening Standard*—"Observer"—is a senior officer in the Regular Army, who has recently returned to England from the front. It must not be taken as an attack on the majority of the young men who are making great sacrifice to meet their country's need.

Since my recent return to this country, from several months spent at the front, he writes, nothing has struck me so much—or, I am sorry to say, so unfavourably—as the conduct and appearance in public of a certain proportion of the junior commissioned ranks of the New Army. Nothing like them is to be seen in France, from one end of the country to the other. If there were, such people would have a short life, and by no means a merry one.

Let me go into details. During the past fortnight my special work has taken me to a variety of popular resorts on the south coast. The first matter that attracted my attention there was the remarkable number of young officers, who appeared not only to be at large all day long, but also without being under any visible control.

IN THE COUNTRY.

Another direction in which too many young officers, appointed without previous experience or training, sadly err is in that of respect for their seniors. I am not surprised that they are commonly known as "cubalterns." It came on me as quite a shock this morning to find a newly-gazetted 2nd lieutenant addresses me without the prefix "sir." As for saluting me, he would probably have laughed at the idea. But in the country where I was until a couple of weeks ago subalterns salute captains as a matter of course. If they don't, they get into trouble.

Touching this little matter of saluting, I also notice a regrettable slackness on the part of too many junior officers towards privates and N.C.O.'s. When they receive a salute from the latter they either ignore it altogether, or else merely nod in a patronising fashion. To put it on no other grounds, this is exceedingly bad form. When a private or N.C.O. salutes, the least the recipient can do is to acknowledge it properly. Slackness in an officer means slackness in the rank and file. It is not surprising that a proportion of the temporary lieutenants gazetted nowadays should be known as "temporary gentlemen," and that in more than one mess-room a notice has been exhibited to the effect that "temporary gentlemen are requested to behave as such."

Only this afternoon I saw one of these individuals lounging along by the bandstand, with the stub of a cigarette balanced behind his ear and a calabash pipe in his mouth. A moment later a second young officer passed him on a motor-cycle, in the trailer of which sat a feminine companion (whom he would probably have called a "lady friend"), her arms clinging round his waist. As they met, the first officer greeted the couple with the remark "Pip-pip." I suppose this was witty, since it evoked delighted laughter. Still, I could not help wondering what sort of a colonel commanded the corps in which such people held commissions. I know that commanding officers have a very difficult task licking into shape many of the temporary subalterns thrust upon them. The material on which they have to exercise their skill is often far from promising. Consider the previous careers of some of those to whom temporary commissions have been granted since the outbreak of the war. They include music-hall comedians, ventriloquists, acrobats, actors, commercial travellers, shop assistants, bookmakers, clerks, and chauffeurs. Excellent men in their own line, no doubt. Still, their own line is not always a military one; and it is thus not easy for them to fall into the ways and customs of a well ordered mess.

OFFICER BY MISTAKE.

Apropos of this, here is a true story. A few days ago a rather seedy-looking person in civilian clothes asked me to direct him to the officers' mess of a certain regiment. Struck by his appearance, I inquired if he wanted to enlist.

"I do, sir," he said, "but I can't."

"Why not?"

"Because I'm an officer already."

"An officer?"

"Yes, sir, but I don't want to be one."

When I demanded what he meant, he told me that he was an ex-taxi driver. As such, he had applied to the authorities for enlistment in the mechanical transport. No answer was given him. At the end of a month, however, he was astonished to receive a letter from the War Office gazetting him to a second lieutenancy. Of course this was a mistake, and was afterwards adjusted. Still, from what I have heard of things it was not the only mistake of its kind that has been made. Just before returning to England I read in the papers that the Army Council had issued stringent instructions on the subject of uniform, and had ordered a close adherence to the dress regulations. I can only say I have not seen much sign of it at present. Quite the reverse, in fact. Sloppy caps, vivid socks, linen collars, hunting stocks, ties, yellow puttees, violent bandana handkerchiefs, buckskin shoes, and chamois leather gloves, etc., are flaunted with impunity.

At luncheon yesterday I sat next a youth who, I suppose, was an officer, since he was in uniform. From the length of his hair and the style of his conversation I was in some doubt as to whether he happened to be an ex-tragedian or an ex-photographer. He was not bashful, however, and volunteered the fact that he had been a professional conjurer. His table manners led me to think that he had also been something in the sword-swallowing line.

The youth was communicative, and informed me that the commissioned ranks of his battalion were "very mixed." When I asked for details, he supplied them.

"It's like this," he said. "They're not gentlemen, same as myself. Some of 'em drop their 'h's fair orrible. See what I mean?"

The "cubaltern" of this type is laying up an unpleasant future for himself at the front. There is one thing of which I can positively assure him. This is, that the moment he arrives in France he will have to mend his manners. If he doesn't, he gets into certain trouble. A general tightening up of discipline would not be out of place in this country. The sooner we have it the better.

ESCAPE FROM GERMAN CAMP.

EX-PRISONER'S TALK WITH THE KING.

How two British prisoners of war escaped from a German camp, safely returned to England, and were presented to the King, was told by Lieut. Birley, of the Gloucester Regiment, at a meeting at Horley, when he gave a vivid and amusing description of his experiences.

Lieut. Birley, who was given his commission recently, was holding a trench, when suddenly someone shouted, "You are surrounded! You will be taken to Germany as prisoners of war. Put your arms down." It was a German officer who spoke.

The prisoners were afterwards marched off, said the lieutenant, under an escort to the German reserve trench. The German soldiers smiled and offered them cigarettes. Then they were sent further back to a little village, where they met the General Staff.

They were asked a number of questions and one or two of the German officers were in favour of shooting them. Eventually, they were told they would be taken to Germany, and were removed to a Roman Catholic church. It was then that he began to alter his opinion of the German soldier. They conducted themselves in a disgusting manner. When the prisoners asked for food, mouldy bread and water in a bucket was given them, with the remark, "Get on with that, you swines!"

PELTED ON JOURNEY.

They gathered together 53 men, put them in one covered railway truck, and sent them off on a 56 hours' journey. On the truck were written the words "English swine," and, when the train pulled up at the stations, the doors of the truck were thrown open, and people shouted "English swine!" and threw all kinds of things at them.

Detailing the life in camp, Lieut. Birley said the British soldiers were treated far worse than the French, and he made up his mind to escape, and planned it all out with another man. On the night they got away a few of them had a little farewell supper. When they had cut through the barbed wire, and were 200 yards away from the camp, he could not describe his feelings, but he felt as if he could fly. After an adventurous journey, during which they lived in the daytime like the Babes in the Wood, covering themselves with leaves and twigs, they arrived at a small town. He inquired at the police station for the Consul. They had not been waiting long when an Englishman visited them. He said he was pleased to see them, but he was not more pleased than they were to see him. He proved a true friend.

After arriving in England, the King sent for them, and he chatted freely, and wanted to know at first hand how his soldiers, who were prisoners, were treated. It struck Lieut. Birley that his Majesty had a thorough knowledge of the treatment meted out to the British soldier, and only wanted the information he possessed verified.

STATE NEGLECT OF CHEMISTRY.

SUGGESTED INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

The suggestion that a Chemical Intelligence Department should be instituted by the Government as a branch of the Board of Trade was discussed recently at a meeting of the Society of Chemical Industries in London.

Dr. Foster, from whom the suggestion emanates, said that chemistry had been shamefully neglected by the general public and by the Government, and the outbreak of war found this country far behind Germany in regard to chemical matters. In outlining the scheme, Dr. Foster said that, in addition to carrying out research work and collecting information, the department might include the establishment of a permanent exhibition or museum of chemical products and material in which the application of chemistry was involved. As the strongest argument in favour of the proposed new department, he asked them to think of the benefits that such an organisation might have conferred upon this country and our Allies if it had existed prior to 1915.

Mr. Walter Reid, in supporting the suggestion, said that such a department could work out ideas that might contain the germs of something very important and of great value to the nation.

Mr. Gordon Salamon thought that such a department should be in operation with the societies connected with chemical industries.

Professor Armstrong, who presided, held that chemists must now organise. He thought that Dr. Foster's scheme ought to take the line not of forming a Chemical Intelligence Department as a branch of the Board of Trade, but of making the Board of Trade an Intelligence Department. Unless the chemical industry was organised from within, and provided its own intelligence department, there could not be any chemical industry in the future.

Mr. P. Ashley, of the Board of Trade, and Dr. Heath, of the Board of Education, attended the meeting, and intimated that they were present in their official capacities, and would report on the discussion to the heads of their departments.

Mr. Isono Shinkichi, the Japanese proprietor of an ironworks in Vladivostock, has designed a new form of aeroplane for military use having three wings and two propellers. Safety and large capacity are the special features of the new design, which is stated to have evoked enthusiastic praise from Dr. Tanakadate, a recognised authority on aeronautics in Japan. Mr. Isono intends to commence construction on a large scale as soon as his design is patented.

FINANCE OF THE RED CROSS.

YEAR'S WORK OF THE TWO SOCIETIES.

[BY SIR WILLIAM PLENDER.]

The Joint Finance Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem has just submitted to the Joint War Committee of these bodies its report and statement of accounts for the year ended October 20th last. The report and accounts are published in book form, occupying 85 pages, and constitute a most interesting and luminous review and record of the invaluable work of the Joint War Committee.

Before commenting on the figures, the fact should be recalled that at the outbreak of hostilities the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem found themselves engaged in activities of a similar nature which were in danger of overlapping, and after the opening of *The Times* Fund an agreement was entered into whereby the first £200,000 subscribed to this fund was retained by the British Red Cross Society, while anything received in excess of this sum was to be divided between the two bodies. It was subsequently found that greater efficiency and economy would be secured by centralising the control over expenditure and administration generally, and arrangements were accordingly made so that the contributions from the public over and above the £200,000 were to be received by a Joint Committee of the two bodies and applied by it to objects common to both.

The accounts of the Joint Finance Committee do not, therefore, include any moneys received or disbursed by the British Red Cross Society or the Order of St. John of Jerusalem as separate and distinct entities; but in view of the fact that the first £200,000 subscribed to *The Times* Fund was handed over to the British Red Cross Society, as already mentioned, the War Fund account of the latter society has, with its approval, been incorporated in the volume. No account appears of the separate war expenditure of the Order of St. John, because that body, as distinct from the Joint Committee, has not received or disbursed any part of *The Times* Fund.

The total donations and other receipts of the Joint Committee to October 20th, 1915, including at their estimated value stores received in kind, amounted to £1,864,036.

The total expenditure of the Joint Committee to the same date amounted to £1,642,271, leaving net funds in the hands of the Committee at October 20th, 1915, of £221,765.

The Committee state in their report that the expenditure of £1,642,271 includes the whole of the capital outlay upon motor ambulances, hospital equipment, trains, etc. The charging of expenditure of an apparent capital nature against the income of the year is, under the circumstances, a sound and businesslike method. The life of most of the assets so treated is at best but short, and the only alternative to writing off such expenditure against income would have been to have made a valuation thereof—a lengthy and by no means an easy task—and to have included the valuation figure among the funds in the hands of the Committee at the date of the accounts. As a result of the prudent manner in which the accounts have been drawn up, the whole of the funds shown to be in the hands of the Committee consists of cash and Treasury bills, and is immediately available to meet future expenditure. It is also to be observed that the cost of the stores in hand on October 20th, 1915, has been borne by and charged in income account and is not, therefore, included in the unexpended funds of £221,765. The whole of such stores (including gifts), whether in England or at the various depôts abroad, have been valued, and a list thereof, totalling £191,572 appears in a note on the balance-sheet.

The income and expenditure of the Committee has been analysed in a manner which shows the transactions separately of each branch or section of the work, the basis of division being in the main geographical. A separate fund is opened in respect of each branch, and contributions earmarked by the donors to a particular fund are credited thereto direct, while contributions not so earmarked are taken to a general fund out of which grants are made by the Joint Committee from time to time to one or other of the special funds, as necessity determines.

The expenditures out of the special funds are as follows:—

France and Belgium	£ 293,510
Malta and the Near East	194,813
Serbia and Montenegro	43,846
Italy	936
Transport of Wounded	615,963
Maintenance of British Red Cross Hospital at Netley	69,758
St. John Ambulance Brigade Hospital	42,818
The King George Hospital	49,153
Public School Hospital	2,562
Enteric Hospital, Calais	17,644
Hospital Trains	43,097
Australian Imperial Forces in Egypt	21,055
Persian Gulf	5,611
Repair of Roads in Boulogne	197
Compassionate Fund for claims of the paid *personnel* at home and abroad not covered by Insurance	22
	£1,405,985

In respect of each of the special funds above enumerated there is published a separate statement of account showing the income and the sources from which it is derived, the expenditure analysed under suitable headings, and the unexpended balance of the fund at the date to which the accounts are made up. Some idea of the area and volume of administrative work which this detailed analysis involves may be gathered from the fact that the number of classifications under which the expenditures of the Joint Committee are allocated considerably exceeds 400.

A most interesting tabular statement is included in the Report showing the total management expenses of each of the various funds administered by the Joint Committee and the ratios which each bears to the total income of the fund. These expenses include all the administrative staff and accountancy salaries in England and abroad, stationery, printing, telegrams, postages, rent of offices, etc. Space will not permit of detailed figures being quoted here, but it may be sufficient to state that

IN BUCHAREST.

TROOPS CALLED OUT TO QUELL INTERVENTIONISTS.

Signor Guelfo Civinini, the correspondent of the *Corriere della Sera*, sends a striking account of the recent demonstration in favour of intervention at Bucharest.

The Interventionist party in Bucharest held a great demonstration in the Ledacia Hall, which stands in a popular quarter of the town. An enormous crown assembled, filling the hall and the adjoining garden and flower market. They spent the hour before the arrival of the speakers cheering and crying out, "Long live Greater Roumania! Long live the unredeemed lands! Long live the Allies!" Among the speakers were M. Take Jonescu and other ex-Ministers, princes, generals, senators, professors, and the great Roumanian writer, M. Delavrancea.

After the meeting a great procession was formed and marched towards the centre of the city, the speakers leading. At the crossing of Calea Victorei the first cordon of troops barred the way. But the crowd broke through and passed on. A student was slightly wounded by a bayonet thrust. Threatening cries arose of "Down with the traitors." Near the Place du Theatre another cordon of troops closed the narrow entrance of the Calea Victorei, which was full of soldiers. Behind the first row of Chasseurs there were others seven or eight deep, and in the background one noticed the shining helmets of the gendarmes on horseback. The shock was violent. The leaders were still at the head of the procession, and their breasts touched the bayonets of the soldiers. Someone cried, "Long live the army! Down bayonets and keep them for the Hungarians!" Constantine Millu was seen inciting and thousands pushed on. The noise was terrible. Filipescu was dragged away by his friends and led to a side street, but the others still pressed, with Millu in the first rank, his gigantic proportions easily distinguishable above the crowd.

Suddenly a revolver shot was fired. The crowd fell back a little. The soldiers lowered bayonets and pressed forward, but the crowd opposed them and everywhere people fought, crying, "Long live the army." Some were wounded, and at the corner of the Callen Rot a boy of seventeen was killed by a casual bayonet thrust. Then the officers intervened and ordered the soldiers back to their station.

Just above the military were the windows of the Conservative Club, Filipescu, Goga, and others hurried there to address the crowd and the military. "Soldiers," cried Goga, "since the bayonets we thought destined for the Hungarians are levelled against Roumanians, spare the people and fine on us. Our life has no longer any value; it is finished. Fire on us."

To prevent the soldiers from hearing the words of the speakers the officers ordered military drill. Then the crowd began to sing. From 40,000 people solemn choruses arose, broken now and then by violent clamours.

The crowd still grew, but the idea of going further was given up, and the people listened to the speakers from the windows of the clubs. Take Jonescu established himself with his followers at the Conservative Democratic Club, and presently, after the singing of the "Marseillaise," the soldiers put back the bayonets and stood at attention. Though it was now getting late, the orators spoke on and the huge crowd showed no intention of going. Both officers and soldiers listened in silence.

It was then announced that Filipescu and Take Jonescu had gone to the Royal Palace to present to the King an Interventionist motion, but when the two leaders returned it was to announce that they had not found the King at the Palace. The crowd then began to disperse. As they crossed the city large sections made hostile demonstrations before the offices of the Germanophile papers and the Austrian and German Legations.

(excluding hospitals) the total home administration and management expenses, including the unpacking, sorting, and repacking of gifts in kind, only amount to £41,070, equal to 2½ per cent. of the total income, or approximately 5½d. in the pound. This favourable feature is due partly to the fact that a considerable number of workers have given their services voluntarily; but it is nevertheless a matter upon which the Committee are to be congratulated.

The following statement summarizes the total expenditure of the Joint Committee to the 20th October, 1915:—

(*a*)—Expenditure out of Special Funds, before-mentioned	£1,405,985
(*b*)—Expenditure on Stores supplied to Home Hospitals, etc., and on Stocks in London	157,884
(*c*)—Votes of Cash and Stores to Auxiliary and other bodies	33,892
(*d*)—Sundry other Expenditures out of the General Fund	3,439
	£1,601,200
(*e*)—Home Management Expenses, Costs of Appeals and administration of Stores	41,071
Total Expenditure, as already referred to	£1,642,271

Few administrative bodies are required to meet such unexpected demands upon their resources, or are called upon to cope with so many emergencies as are those controlling Red Cross work. The wise and economical administration of public funds calls at all times for the exercise of unusual qualities; but the difficulties and responsibilities are vastly increased where a great organization has to be built up in a short time during a period of unprecedented commercial and financial disturbance, and to meet demands the nature and extent of which cannot be foreseen.

That further appeals will be made to the generosity of the public and still heavier calls made on the activities of the Joint Committee cannot be doubted, but if the experience of the past be any guide to the future, no apprehension need be felt on either ground. It must be no little satisfaction to the many thousands of contributors at home and over-seas to realize that the work of the Joint Committee—who are trustees for the public—has been worthy of the great task committed to their keeping.—*The Times*.

GERMAN TRADE.

NEED FOR MODERNISING OUR INDUSTRIES.

[BY "AN ECONOMIST."]

The people who wish to capture Germany's trade may be roughly divided into two classes: business men and others. The "others" may be desirous of acquiring Germany's trade in order to punish that country for its aggression. Business men, however, wish to get hold of the German trade chiefly in order to benefit themselves.

To every business man it is clear that he cannot acquire his competitor's business by methods of destruction. The war may do the most serious damage to Germany's trade, and it may possibly ruin enormous industries partly by loss of markets, partly by the inability of German manufacturers to obtain the raw materials, and chiefly by the effect of a defeat. If Germany should be defeated, she would not only lose large portions of territory in the west and east, containing coal-fields and iron mines, but she might be muleted in an enormous monetary indemnity. It is only fair that she should make good the losses she has caused.

The Franco-German war cost Germany £60,000,000 in actual expenditure, but she extorted from France by means of a national indemnity and other payments in cash and kind about £250,000,000. If the Allies should gain a complete victory they may well demand from Germany £3,000,000,000 or more, and during decades that country would have to pay for the folly of its rulers. In addition to paying for the destruction wrought by the war, Germany would have to find the money for the indemnity imposed; for the Allies would no doubt obtain valuable security in the shape of harbours, coalfields, etc., and they would not relinquish that security until the fine imposed on Germany was paid in full.

THE CRIPPLING OF GERMANY.

The money demanded could be raised only by an enormous increase in taxation, and the weight of taxation, in addition to the loss of markets and raw materials, might well cripple the German industries for decades.

Broadly speaking, it may be said that the defeated nations will lose a vast amount of trade, but the trade lost need not necessarily go to the victor. The victor can destroy the trade of the defeated nation, but he cannot compel the other nations to replace the German goods which they formerly bought by English goods.

England, with its small area, its enormous sea coast, and its coal mines, which lie close to the sea, is ideally situated for manufacturing and the export trade. She has, therefore, a most excellent chance to replace Germany as a producer of manufactured goods provided she is willing and able to produce the right goods at the right price. That can be done only if English manufacturers are willing to take trouble to acquire the new trade that is offered, and if they are supported by the English workers. The United States, France, Belgium, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Japan, and many other countries are exactly as eager to capture the German trade as are Englishmen. Preferential arrangements, therefore, will not suffice to acquire it.

BRITISH *v.* AMERICAN PRODUCTION.

Unfortunately, Englishmen have become very conservative. They are not very willing to learn and to adapt themselves. Besides, they have allowed themselves to fall behindhand in scientific and efficient production. The current issue of the *Nineteenth Century and After* contains a very interesting article, "Britain's War Finance and Economic Future," and in it will be found a most instructive analysis of British and American industrial productivity which is based on the censuses of production of these two countries.

From the remarkable figures given it appears that, measured by wholesale prices, which are approximately equally high in England and America, the American workers produce per head in most comparable industries fairly exactly three times as much as their British colleagues engaged in the identical trades. How do they do it? They do not work harder. On the contrary, the American workers work shorter hours than the English.

They succeed in producing three times as much, as is shown in that article, because in the trades enumerated the American manufacturers employ three times as much horse-power per thousand workers as do the corresponding British industries. The author is of opinion that the British industres are no longer up to date, that they must be Americanised, that better and more machinery is wanted.

WHERE WE FAIL.

Formerly practically all the highest grade manufactures were produced by Great Britain. Nowadays many of the highest grade manufactures sold in Great Britain come from America and Germany. From America we receive typewriting machines, phonographs, piano-players, motor-cars, sewing machines, photographic apparatus, revolvers, and many other manufactures of the highest grade, while Germany used to send us the finest optical goods, chemical goods, electrical wares, etc. The time when England produced goods of the highest grade and America and Germany shoddy is past.

The war is likely to be fatal to the trade of the defeated, but the trade of the defeated will not fall to the victor on the field of battle, but to the victor in the industrial field. International and inter-Imperial preferential arrangements will, no doubt, serve as a valuable stimulus. They will greatly benefit British traders for a time. But these preferential arrangements will be rather hurtful than beneficial if they induce British manufacturers to continue in the old rut, and if their workers continue their policy antagonistic to intensive production. Wealth, after all, is the difference between production and consumption. A nation can become rich only by producing much, and herein lies the reason that the American people are so prosperous notwithstanding their great extravagance.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

LONDON IN WARTIME.

SERIOUS BUT SMILING.

[BY LADY MURRAY.]

London is always the heart of the Empire; but never more so than in these stupendous times.

To those of us who live in the north, and whose work these days lies far away from the great nerve centre, an occasional visit to London for a week or two records a new impression each time, but with the same result: a recharging of all the mental batteries, a refilling of the springs of energy for the doing and the giving unto the uttermost.

Early last November was my first visit to London since the war. The whole atmosphere was most impressive and inspiring. Every man and woman of one's acquaintance was doing or wishing to do something useful.

London is essentially in normal times a world of many words. For this reason it is exhausting to those who prefer a quiet or country life. One passes into a different world in almost every house one enters. There is the political world, the social, the sporting, the musical, the literary, the artistic, the dramatic, and in between these a host of minor worlds that matter to no one outside them and are the universe to themselves. You may pass through half a dozen of these worlds in a day, and the perpetual readjustment of the mind and sympathies is exhausting.

But now all this is changed; there is only one world in London. Consequently the mind runs in harmony with all the other minds, thoughts come from the same source and flow to the same bourn, and whether you talk with a crossing-sweeper, a bus conductor, a taxi-driver, a shopkeeper, a Cabinet Minister, or a Royalty it is one and the same. London is no longer a hybrid collecton of atoms; it has become one vast unit. No longer in leisured society are the questions asked of the latest play or book, the gossip of the moment, the newest scandal. The one thing asked of every one is "What are they working at?" or "What are they doing?" The answer is invariably the same, though the channels of war work are diverse.

VARYING IMPRESSIONS.

One went away from London in November electrified by the great battery of human nature at its best, having laid the finger for a moment on the pulse of a mighty Empire, and found the beat steady and alert; one's own pulse beat the quicker and the better for the contact.

Then came the impression of March. Outwardly it was very much the same. The streets full of khaki, and much martial music added thereto, which was a distinct gain. Talk ran still on exactly the same lines, ranging from deeper hate of the Prussians and their hypnotised slaves to all the varying dates of the end, and the data of victory. The first terribly long casualty lists began then, after Neuve Chapelle, and London grew visibly more and more serious. The hospitals grew fuller and fuller, and more people began to realise the end was yet far out of sight; still everywhere in the outer public was the feeling that the early summer would see the back of German resistance broken, and the sons and daughters of London went on their way, serious but still more or less smiling.

In the old days it was always thrown in our faces that as a nation we take our pleasures sadly. Possibly now the reverse is equally true, that we take our troubles lightly. It is less a fault than the other; the man who shoulders his trouble with a cloudy face trebles it for himself and others, while he who smiles beneath his burden halves it.

Two and a half months pass, and it is June in London. To the comer from the North a great change is apparent. The country is awake and roused at last, and here in the great heart the ebb and flow is seen and felt on every side.

Outwardly it is much quieter, the streets much emptier, far fewer motor-buses, fewer carriages and private motors, fewer men (except those in khaki), the Park is full of wounded soldiers, and everywhere women are rallying to do the absent man's work. Women in the stations as porters and ticket clerks and collectors, and telegraphists; women at the doors of the great shops, and working the lifts, whilst many private motors are driven by women. If the Berliners could see the streets of London to-day they would realise that Great Britain is in as deadly earnest over this war as is Germany herself. We don't do things here in the same way as other nations, but we do them in our own way, let our enemies remember that.

We don't ask even our friends and Allies to understand us—why should we when we hardly understand ourselves certainly often not each other—but we do ask them to believe in us and to trust us.

THE SERIOUS NOTE.

London to-day is rather like a man with a liver attack, who has suddenly discovered his liver is not working quite as it should, and is impatient with the doctors for not applying quicker remedies. So it is a little jaundiced, a little irritable, and its nerves a little strung up. Once the remedies (and they are being plentifully applied by clever heads and hands) begin to take effect, London will be very much the better for the attack, for to-day she represents the Empire more than ever, and in her are centred all the nerve tissues and fibres of the nation.

Though to-day she is serious to gloomy, it is not depressing to listen for a few moments to her heart beat. She is sound, sound to the core, the pulse is strong and steady—slower perhaps, with the attrition of many months of sorrow and suspense and hard work that is everywhere in this world of war—but it is the serio gloom of endurance and dogged determination, not that of despair or flagging; it is the startled look of life, not fear, in her eyes that vitalises those who can go and look into them.

Another truth that comes home more in London than elsewhere is that it is not the situation that has changed, but the view of it; the many now realise what the few knew in August of last year, viz., the tremendous nature of this war, and all we are up against.

This has taken fourteen months to filter through to the soul of this country, but, thank God, it has now, and London, as the heart and brain, is the reflex of the whole.

Those who do their country's work (in whatever branch or capacity) most helpfully at this moment are those who, fully mindful of the extreme gravity of the situation, and the issues of life and death that are at stake, yet go about determined but not downcast, impressed but not depressed, serious but smiling.

"In courage keep your heart
In strength lift up your hand,"

and a visit to London is helpful to this end.—*Daily Chronicle.*

FORD'S ARK.

AN OPEN LETTER TO ITS OWNER.

[SPECIAL TO THE "ADVOCATE."]

Dear Mr. Ford,—When men have gathered money and want a little excitement for their long leisure hours they amuse themselves in various ways in their retirement. Some choose golf, others risk their lives with a nice white yacht; some go in for big-game shooting, and those of a particularly dare-devil constitution drive a cheap American motor-car, a form of amusement which has all the risks of tiger-hunting without its expense. But you have discovered an even finer hobby for a dollar king with superfluous cash. You go one better in your sport than kings themselves, for you seek to beard those monarchs in their respective dens and unmake the war that they have made. No yellow-faced neurasthenic Chicago millionaire ever devised anything so handsomely sensational. Freak dinners—dinners on horseback, dinners in bathing costumes, dinners in swimming baths, diamond garter dinners and all the rest of the ingenius dodges for extracting another thrill from your mountainous dollar heaps you have left behind, bequeathed as a parting legacy to the back-numbers of Broadway, and the antediluvians of Coney Island. You are out for the biggest sensation of all: you are out to make history and to cut a dash in the annals of the early twentieth century as a lesson to posterity, as a monumental figure comparable with the great men of All Time with a capital A and a capital T. In the language of your own happy land, it is a lead-pipe cinch, sir. Your name is made, and if not in precisely that sense in which you have no doubt hoped, what matter when enduring fame of any kind is yours? You can afford to contemn the scoffing of the vulgar, for, after all, you have the dollars, haven't you? And as the ancient proverb of Mammon hath it—he laughs loudest who has the most dollars. And so we watch you steering your Ark of Peace across the broad-bosomed Atlantic. I see you, in a symbol, standing in the bows of your vessel scanning the horizon for the first pale beams of that great Day of Peace which, we believe, is some time to dawn upon the world; while six reporters take down your descriptive remarks upon this event, the two and twenty cinematograph operators "take" your gesticulations and the eight and forty vegetarians and non-smokers chew gum and murmur gentle applause. I see you landing in Germany (by special facilitation of the Allied Powers who no doubt will meet you half way across with a cruiser), received with rapture by those especial friends of yours the eaters of sauerkraut and drinkers of the beer known as lager, the "strafers" of England and the murderers of women and babies. I see you (again surrounded by reporters and movie-machines—this time the whole battery for fear of failure) interviewing the Kaiser with the well-bred ease which is the especial birthright of all American millionaires. I see you suggesting terms which his Imperial Germanic Majesty accepts with the utmost readiness. I see you at the head of a triumphal procession through the Brandenburger Thor with the Kaiser smiling and happy at your right hand, the Emperor of Austria on your left, and the dove of peace (I had almost said pigeon), perched on your noble head, while all around your friends the sausage-absorbers acclaim their deliverer. I see you leave Germany's shores with the hereditary title of Baron von und zu Friedenshoffe and the office of Königliche-Kaiserliche Hauptautomobilgeheimrat conferred upon you by a grateful and generous emperor in recognition of your incomparable efforts.

I see you set sail for England; you land at Dover with your reporters, picture makers and rubber-neck freaks. I see. . . .

But, strange, at this point the glory of the vision seems to fade. Can it be that you are ignominiously turned back from the shores of Albion with hot words burning in your ear? The laughter you can bear—you have the golden salve—but what balm is there for wounded vanity? What can compensate for pitiful failure? Can it be that you are rejected not merely because you are funny, not merely because you come at the wrong time, not merely because you come with so comic an assortment of companions, not even because you tried to cripple the Anglo-French loan in America, but because neither you nor any American, however amusing or however serious, will ever be permitted to inaugurate peace negotiations on the Allies' side while the righteous indignation of the people of Britain, France, Russia and Italy burns fiercely against the tyranny of your friend over the water? Can it, furthermore, be that even the humours of Ford's ark can never quite wash away the memory of America's neglect to enter her protest against the horror of Belgium, her failure to lend even the faint countenance of her moral support to those countries who, fighting the battle of freedom, were fighting the battle of the people of the United States no less than their own?—I am, Yours very faithfully,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

CENTRAL EUROPE AS ONE STATE.

AN AUSTRIAN'S VIEWS ON UNION WITH GERMANY.

In the *Berliner Tageblatt* Herr Engelbert Pernerstorfer, the Vice-President of the Austrian Chamber of Deputies, discusses the matter of a Central Europe which would be one State. He says:—

"The movement towards an economic *rapprochement* between Austria and Germany began at the end of the seventies, but the Customs Union which was then mooted was rejected—greatly to the detriment of Austria. Instead of stepping side by side with Germany into the front rank of the world's trade, Austria's development has been qualitatively and quantitatively moderate. A great many of her factories are mere scrap-iron, in the opinion of specialists, and as they succumb one by one the workmen migrate to Germany to obtain higher wages there."

The present war, with the close military union of the two nations, bound up as they are in one common fate, has brought to the fore the idea of a closer economic union again. But Herr Pernerstorfer asks whether this is the policy of the other nations who would form a part of this State of Central Europe—especially the Austro-Hungarian people. He recognises (says the *Manchester Guardian*) the enormous advantages which would accrue, but he says that it must not be imagined that the nationality question has been settled in Austria-Hungary. The nations who have been so united in this war will not continue so in times of peace. Herr Naumann (a member of the Reichstag) suggested in a book he wrote on the subject that, in order to win over the other nation to their policy, they must bear the other nationalities along with them in their arms. But, according to Herr Pernerstorfer, he has reckoned without the Magyars.

Herr Pernerstofer underlines thickly all the difficulties Herr Naumann had foreseen and discussed. He thinks time will be after the war to reckon with those scruples, but he agrees with Herr Naumann that "a union with Germany is not only a moral obligation on Austria-Hungary's part but an urgent necessity for her self-preservation."

The Austrian patriot in him points with satisfaction to the unity of all the Austrian nationalities in this war, but the cooler critic sees only a necessity in this union. The Austrian nationalities could only exist if they were united. Their very existence demands this unity, which is far from being harmony of life. Yet his final view of the scheme is that:—

"It has rich life, a deep background, and a wide perspective. It exalts and encourages us. Let us be grateful to its creator for it. For this Central Europe would place an indestructible dam in the path of Russia, and enable all the civilised nations, in the European sense, to obtain a clear outlook to the west, which, when it has once come to its senses, must voluntarily attach itself to the union in order to preserve this uniform civilisation of Europe in all its power and greatness."

THE GENTLE GERMAN.

BRUTALITY TO FRENCH SOLDIERS ON A RAFT.

A story of German inhumanity is contained in a letter from a Devonshire lad, now an apprentice on the steamer *Lady Plymouth*, sent from Palermo. The day after leaving Gibraltar, he refers to the sighting of a lifeboat. Subsequently they saw a piece of a raft with Calvados, St. Nazaire, on it. They became suspicious, and lowered the boats all ready in case anything did happen.

About two hours afterwards, to their horror, they saw several dead bodies floating in the water, and then they saw a man clinging to a hatchboard. So they lowered a boat and rescued him. Then they came near the object they were making for.

"What do you think it was?" asks the writer. "A raft with 43 or 44 men clinging on for their lives. They had been in this position for about 25 hours without food or water, and most of them stark naked. This raft was only a small one, and when the ship was torpedoed 120 men had got on the raft and it capsized five times. Every time so many were drowned, until only these remained, and they were in such a pitiful condition that if any sea had been running they would all have been drowned. It was a French troopship. The soldiers had been fighting in Belgium for 15 months and were going back from Marseilles to Oran for a holiday.

"When we got them on board most of them bleeding and scratched, they told us their experiences. It made us cry. For instance, the submarine came close to the raft which the 120 men were on, and when it capsized the Germans laughed and kept going round them. Another terrible tale is of two men who swam to the submarine and clung to it, but the Germans kicked them, and one of them let go and fell in the water and was drowned.

"The other would not let go, and one of the officers drew his revolver and shot him. Then, when we got under way again and we had given the men food and dry clothes, we came across another raft, and on this we found nine men. So we now had saved 55, and it was a good job we had plenty of stores on board to feed them."

200 TONS OF GOLD.

AMERICANS MELT DOWN 20,000,000 SOVEREIGNS.

The Treasury Department, U.S.A., is engaged in melting down a block of twenty million English sovereigns which have been accumulating as the result of British payments for many months past.

The block, according to an American statistician, measures 6ft. by 6ft. by 11ft., and weighs 200 tons.

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
* TJIKEMBANG	——	in port	2nd Feb.	BATAVIA
TJILATJAP ..	——	in port	3rd Feb.	KOBE
* TJIMANOEK...	SWTOW	2nd Feb.	9th Feb.	BATAVIA
* TJIKINI	SHANGHAI	12th Feb.	16th Feb.	BATAVIA

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia."

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor. Telephone No. 1574.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1916. [8

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, MAKASSAR, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

Sailings Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	From	Expected	Will leave	For
		1916.	1916.	
TJISONDARI ...	JAVA	7th Feb.	14th Feb.	SAN FRANCISCO
KARIMOEN	JAVA	9th March.	13th March.	do.
TJIKEMBANG ...	JAVA	7th April.	14th April.	do.
ARAKAN...	JAVA	8th May.	12th May.	do.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All Steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all Common Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
MANAGING AGENTS.

York Building, Hongkong, 28th January, 1916. [94

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD

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TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

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ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

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Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

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Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRI OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

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PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 B.H.P.
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MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC.
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TELEPHONE No. 212 Telegraphic Address:—"TAIKOO DOCK." [28

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TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
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FOREIGN MONIES Exchanged.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914. [72

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL OR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
S.S. "SKIPTON CASTLE." On or about the 28th January.
S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE." about end of February.
For Freight and further information, apply to—

DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1916.

GLEN LINE (McGREGOR, GOW & Co.), LIMITED.

FOR GENOA ONLY.

THE Steamship "GLENLOGAN," Captain H. J. Henderson, will be despatched for the above port on or about the 9th Feb., 1916.
For freight, passage and further information apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [178

CANADIAN PACIFIC

STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE Steamship "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" will be despatched from Hongkong at Noon on

WEDNESDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY, 1916.

For VANCOUVER via the Usual Ports of Call.

For Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc., please apply to—

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1916. [191

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

ANNA, Norwegian str., 1,077, A. Arntzen, 27th January—Bangkok 19th January, Rice.—Order.

EASTERN, British str., 4,000, F. Carter, 26th January—Kobe 21st January, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

JAPAN, Swedish str., 3,262, C. L. Paulson, 26th January—Singapore 19th January, General.—Order.

JINYU MARU, Jap. str., from Canton, 27th January.

LAISANG, British str., 2,226, F. Mooney, 27th January—Singapore 20th January, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LUCHOW, British str., 1,221, J. Gibbs, 26th January—Shanghai 23rd January, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

NINGPO, British str., 1,223, J. A. McCulloch, 27th January—Haiphong 24th January, Coal and Cotton.—Butterfield & Swire.

SKIPTON CASTLE, British str., 2,938, G. W. Jackson, 27th January—Shanghai 24th January, General.—Dodwell & Co.

TAISHO MARU, Jap. str., from Canton 27th January.

TAKAOSAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,995, Gillespie, 26th January — Nagasaki 21st January, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TJILATJAP, Dutch str., 2,471, Schermbeech, 27th January—Balik Papan 21st January, General. — Java-China-Japan Line.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

January 27th.

BANDAI MARU, Jap. str., for Takao.
CHIYUEN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
CHINGCHOW, Brit. str., for Port Parseval.
HOKUTO MARU, Jap. str., for Moji.

DEPARTURES.

January 27th.

CHUNSANG, British str., for Singapore.
CHEIAN MARU, Jap. str., for Quinhon.
HAILAN, British str., for Hoihow.
LACRTES, British str., for Saigon.
LUCHOW, British str., for Canton.
NEVIS, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
NINGPO, British str., for Canton.
OOPACK, British str., for Vladivostock.
SINKIANG, British str., for Shanghai.
SUWA MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.
TAKAOSAN MARU, Jap. str., for Canton.
WINGSANG, British str., for Swatow.
YANGTSZE, British str., for Singapore.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Laisang*, from Calcutta, etc., for Hongkong, Mr. Velley and Mrs. Edmonds.

Per *Luchow*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mrs. Goff, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, Mr. Hudson, and Mr. Taladferro.

Per *Eastern*, from Kobe, for Hongkong, Mrs. Kelleher and 3 children, Mr. Davidoff, Mr. Nuwa, Mr. Tokunaga, Mr. and Mrs. Doobore and 3 children, Mrs. Baronowsko and 2 children, Mr. Katkowsky and son.

DEPARTED.

Per *Suwa Maru*, for Europe, etc., Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Jefferson, Mrs. Michell, Mrs. A. N. Hughes, Mr. Rogalsky, Mr. R. Grimshaw, Commander Masuko, Mr. T. Tirischkin, Mr. M. A. Nassan, Mr. H. L. Moss, Dr. G. Burune, Mr. J. Wilson, Prof. and Mrs. Kofoid, Mrs. C. W. Beswick, Miss J. MacDearmid, Mr. F. J. Martin, Mr. K. Koyama, Mr. J. C. Cobbett, Mr. P. Heath, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hay, Dr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, Mr. P. S. Dixon, Mr. H. Bridge, Mr. T. C. Carey, Mr. J. M. Johnston, Dr. and Mrs. Hill, Miss Conkin, Mrs. C. J. Hewett, Miss E. M. Fawcett, Mr. and Mrs. Inui, Mr. and Mrs. Okabe and 2 children, Mr. H. L. Condon, Mr. G. M. Arab, Mr. W. F. Tedford, Mr. and Mrs. Finlayson and child, Mr. C. J. Cook, Mr. Wm. Glass, Mr. and Mrs. Meijar, Mr. C. F. Stube, Mr. R. D. Sheldon and servant, Mr. K. Minami, Mr. Nagami, Mr. and Mrs. C. Breyer and child, Mr. and Mrs. Moorhead, Rev. T. Wathne, Mrs. M. W. Wakefield and infant, Mr. H. Parker, Miss L. M. Jones, Miss Hewlet, Mr. K. Kislingburry, Mr. W. G. Hobbs, Mr. K. Takagi, Mr. K. Kato, Mr. K. Katsuta, Mr. T. Kato, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ariska, Rev. and Mrs. S. L. Anarim and infant, Mrs. K. Takayasu, Mr. D. T. Shaku, Mr. and Mrs. Agu, Mr. T. Ito, Mr. S. Hashimoto, Mrs. I. Takeshita and child, Mrs. Y. Uchida, Mrs. Ellys, Miss E. Bietsch, Rev. S. B. Whisler, Mr. Ellys, Mr. H. Yabuki, Mr. S. Nishida, Mr. and Mrs. Bux, Mr. Khan, Mr. A. Mole, Miss E. M. Flagg, Mr. and Mrs. Mistry and child and Mr. T. Murakami.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The str. *Monteagle* left Vancouver on Friday, the 14th instant, p.m.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"KASHMIR,"

Captain F. H. S. Stone, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 28th January, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "KARMALA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay per s.s. "KASHMIR," due in London about the 11th March, 1916.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1916. [1

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	KASHMIR	Brit. str.	—	F. H. S. Stone	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, VIA PENANG, COLOMBO, &	NELLORE	Brit. str.	—	A. M. King	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 2nd Feb.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE MALACCA, PENANG, &c	ATSUTA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sato	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th Feb, at Noon.
LONDON	KANSAS	Brit. str.	—		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 15th Feb.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	PORTHOS	Fren. str.	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
GENOA	GLENLOGAN	Brit. str.	—	H. J. Henderson	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 9th Feb.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	MEXICO MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Jamaguchi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst., at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG &c.	SHIDZUOKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Deguchi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Feb, at Noon
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	ANYO MARU	Jap. str.	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 11th Mar.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	SKIPTON CASTLE	Brit. str.	—		DODWELL & Co., LTD.	To-day.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &C.	PERSIA MARU	Jap. str.	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 3rd Feb, at Noon.
SAN FARNCISCO	TJISONDARI	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 14th Feb.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	DAIREN MARU	Jap. str.	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 3rd Mar, at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	W. Dixon Hopcraft	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 2nd Feb.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hailey	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 16th Feb.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	EASTERN	Brit. str.	—	F. Carter	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Noma	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th Feb., at 11 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. E. Hamilton	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th Feb.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c	SUBAT	Brit. str.	—		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 24th Feb.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Soyeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th Feb., at 10 A.M.
JAPAN	TJILATJAP	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 3rd Feb.
TIENTSIN & WEIHAIWEI	CHEONGSHING	Brit str.	—	V. Liddell	JARDINE, MATHESON Co., LD	On 10th Feb., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	TIENTSIN	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TOSA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	RANGOON MARU	Dut str.	—	Kusano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI	LUCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. R. Davies	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st Feb., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. F. Bichard	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 1st Feb.
SHANGHAI	HOPSANG	Jap. str.	—	Robertson	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 3rd Feb., at D'light
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NAMUR	Brit. str.	—	A. Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 3rd Feb.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ATLANTIQUE	Brit. str.	—	Charbonnel	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 8th Feb.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NANKIN	Brit. str.	—	G. Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 12th Feb.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MIYAZAKI MARU	Fren. str.	—	Teranake	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th Feb.
TAMSUI, & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY	KAIJO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Murakami	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at 10 A.M.
ANPING & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 8th Feb., at 8 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAIHONG	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	To-day, at 2 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAIMUN	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 30th inst., at Noon
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. G. G. Leask	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	CHINHUA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Sidford	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st Feb., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. M. Meanye	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 5th Feb., at 3 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	KUMCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forsyth	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th Feb., at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &C.	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	—	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE LTD.	On 14th Feb.
BOMBAY VIA S'PORE, PORT S'HAM, PENANG & COLOMBO	JAVA MARU	Jap. str.	—	D. Fuchigasami	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at 7 A.M.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TOTOMI MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Tanaka	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	ONSANG	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 31st inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	COLOMBO MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Nomura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st Feb.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAISANG	Brit. str.	—	F. Mooney	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 2nd Feb. at Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	Brit. str.	—	Gilory	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 5th Feb., at 3 P.M.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	TJIKEMBANG	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 2nd Feb.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	SUNGKIANG	Jap. str.	1 m.	J. Robinson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd Feb., at 10 A.M.
HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	Brit. str.	—	Mansfield	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 5th Feb., at 9 A.M.
TANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	—	G. H. Alcock	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 8th Feb., at Noon.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
*MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 29th Jan., 3 P.M.
*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"ONSANG"	Monday, 31st Jan., 3 P.M.
†SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Tuesday, 1st Feb., D'light.
*INGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Tuesday, 2nd Feb., Noon.
†SHANGHAI	"HOPSANG"	Sunday, 3rd Feb., D'light.
HAIPHONG	"TAKSANG"	Saturday, 5th Feb., 9 A.M.
*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Saturday, 5th Feb., 3 P.M.
*MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 5th Feb., 3 P.M.
‡SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Tuesday, 8th Feb., Noon.
*TIENTSIN & WEIHAIWEI	"CHEONGSHING"	Thursday, 10th Feb., D'light.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG," "LAISANG," and "FOOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

*Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

†Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.

‡Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat Labad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1916. GENERAL MANAGERS. [6

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
AGENTS

Telephone No. 215. Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [24

R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
AGENTS

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10 Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. 23

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

COMPANY'S

STEAMSHIP LINE

FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO

CANADA, UNITED STATES & EUROPE

VIA VANCOUVER.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (Inland Sea), KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"—"EMPRESS OF ASIA"

16,850 Tons Gross Register—Quadruple Screw—Speed 21 Knots.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.
"MONTEAGLE" INTERMEDIATE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	2 FEB.	"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	29 APRIL
"MONTEAGLE"	16 "	"MONTEAGLE"	25 "
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	23 MAR.	"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	18 MAY.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	5 APR.	"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	15 JUNE

For further information, Sailings, Guide Books, etc., please apply to

* Calls at MOJI instead of NAGASAKI.

D. W. CRADDOCK,
GENERAL TRAFFIC AGENT,
HONGKONG.

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING

FROM HONGKONG,	connecting with	FROM COLOMBO
24th February.	"SURAT"	18th March.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

S.S. "SALAMIS" From Hongkong: 14th Feb., 1916

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.
FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS

20

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON	"KANSAS"	On 15th Feb.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
OR TO RUSS & Co., CANTON. GENERAL AGENTS

Hongkong 12th January, 1916. 104

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 27th at 10.30 a.m.—The anti-cyclone has broken up. Another has formed over N. China.

A depression lies to the north-east of Hokkaido. A shallow depression is still shown over Mindanao.

Pressure has increased slightly along the east coast of China, and decreased elsewhere, moderately over Japan and slightly in southern districts.

Fresh monsoon may be expected along the east coast of China, and moderate monsoon over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT.	FORECAST
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	E. winds, moderate to fresh; fine.
Formosa Channel	S.W. winds, strong.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks.	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

27TH JANUARY A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	6 a	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a	29.67	—	—	W	4	—
Hakodate	"	29.91	—	—	W	5	—
Tokio	"	29.99	—	—	WNW	1	—
Kochi	"	30.17	—	—	WSW	1	—
Nagasaki	"	30.21	—	—	NE	1	—
Kagoshima	"	30.19	—	—	NW	1	—
Oshima	"	30.16	—	—	SSW	1	—
Naha	"	30.17	—	—	SE	1	—
Ishi'jma	"	30.15	—	—	NE	1	—
Bonin Is.	6 a	30.04	—	—	NW	1	—
Chefoo	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	"	30.37	34	60	NNE	4	b
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	30.31	34	95	NNW	1	o
Gutalaff	"	30.29	40	—	N	1	o
Sharp Peak	"	30.25	54	87	—	0	b
Amoy	9 a	30.19	54	88	N	2	b
Swatow	6 a	30.12	54	94	E	1	b
Taihoku	5 a	30.15	54	100	—	0	b
Taichu	"	30 13	48	—	—	0	b
Tainan	"	30 08	55	—	E	0	b
Koshun	"	29.96	68	—	NNE	4	o
Pescadores	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton	6 a	30 14	48	93	—	0	b
Hongkong	"	30.12	59	66	ESE	2	m
Gap Rock	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	"	30.10	57	77	NNE	2	b
Wuchow	9 a	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	6 a	30 09	59	93	ENE	4	o
Tourane	"	30.01	64	—	WSW	4	f
Cape St. James	"	29.92	68	—	NE	2	of
Aparri	"	29.95	75	87	ENE	4	a
Dagupan	"	29.81	72	89	NE	2	o
Manila	"	29.84	72	94	NE	1	o
Legaspi	"	29.80	77	89	NNE	4	o
Tacloban	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	"	29.73	76	92	N	4	o
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	"	29.78	76	94	N	6	m

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1 BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5 FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 27th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.16	30.18	30.11
Temperature	64	59	63
Humidity	65	86	76
Wind Direction	ESE	ESE	East
" Force	1	2	5
Weather	b	bf	b
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 26th ... 68
Lowest open air Temperature on 26th ... 53

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "ANDRE LEBON."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 31st January, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 4th February, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, 31st January, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1916. [2

P. & O. S. N. CO.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	KASHMIR Capt. F. H. S. Stone ...	3 P.M. 29th Jan.	*See Special Advertisement*
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NELLORE Capt. A. M. King, ...	About 2nd Feb.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NAMUR Capt. A. Collyer,	About 3rd Feb.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NANKIN Capt. G. Manley,	About 12th Feb.	Freight and Passage

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to —

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1916.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"TIENTSIN" ...	On 28th Jan., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 30th Jan., D'light.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW" ...	On 1st Feb., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 1st Feb., 4 P.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG" ...	On 2nd Feb., 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"KUEICHOW" ...	On 8th Feb., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft. on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1916. TELEPHONE 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW. AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN		LEAVING
"HAITHONG" ...	Capt. J. W. Evans	... FRIDAY.	28th Jan., at 2 P.M.
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	... SUNDAY,	30th Jan., at Noon.

FOR SWTOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1916. 3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS

Hongkong, 17th January, 1916. 27

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN		On 29th Jan., Noon.
ST. ALBANS	20th Feb	On 15th Mar., 11 A.M.
EMPIRE	16th Mar.	On 8th Apr., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS 22

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA. THE INLAND SEA. JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong.
* DAIREN MARU	6,000 — 14 knots ...	TUESDAY, 3rd Mar.
† PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 17 knots ...	THURSDAY 3rd Feb.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	TUES., 15th Feb.
† NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots ...	TUESDAY, 29th Feb.
‡ ANYO MARU	18,500 — 15 knots ...	SATURDAY, 18th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	TUES., 14th Mar.

* Cargo only. † Via MANILA. Omitting Shanghai.
‡ Proceeding to South American Ports.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon.
" " Manila " at 10.30 a.m.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK £60. ... " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. ... " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR CORONEL VIA JAPAN PORTS. HONOLULU. SAN FRANCISCO. LOS ANGELES SALINA CRUZ. BALBOA. CALLAO. ARICA. IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Sails
ANYO MARU	... 18,500 — 15 knots ...	SATURDAY, 11th Mar.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291. 1213

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA (Without Transhipment)	ATLANTIQUE	On 8th Feb.
	AMAZONE	On 22nd Feb.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG SAIGON and PORTS (Without Transhipment)	PORTHOS	On 29th Jan. at 5 P.M.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.
Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.
State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months
For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING. 9

TELEPHONE 740

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.



REGULAR SERVICES,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY Co.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"MEXICO MARU" ...	T. Jamaguchi...	MONDAY, 31st Jan., at 3 P.M

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"JAVA MARU" ...	D. Fuchigami ...	SUNDAY, 30th Jan., at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAIJO MARU"	Murakami ...	SUNDAY, 30th Jan. at 10 A.M

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU" ...	A. Kobayashi ...	WED'DAY, 2nd Feb., at 8 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG VIA HOIHOW AND PAKHOI.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving

These Steamers on Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.
These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI
MANAGER.
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building. 56

P. & O. S. N. CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Steamer leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamers to COLOMBO	Leave SHANGHAI about	Arrive HONGKONG about	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
1916		1916	1916		1916	1916
Jan. 16	KASHMIR ...	Jan. 24	Jan. 28	KARMALA	Feb. 27	Mar. 5
Jan. 30	SARDINIA ...	Feb. 7	Feb. 11	KHYBER	Mar. 18	Mar. 19
Feb. 12	NAMUR	Feb. 20	Feb. 24	‡ MEDINA	Mar. 26	April 2
Feb. 27	NANKIN	Mar. 6	Mar. 10	MONGOLIA ...	April 9	April 16
Mar. 12	NOVARA ...	Mar. 20	Mar. 24	MALWA	April 23	April 30
Mar. 26	MALTA	April 3	April 7	‡ HIVA	May 7	May 14
April. 9	NAGOYA ...	April 17	April 21	MOOLTAN	May 21	May 28
April. 23	NAMUR	May 1	May 5	MALOJA	June 4	June 11

‡ Steamers proceed via Bombay.
Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

				LONDON		
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£74.	Return	£111
	"B"	"	"	£68.	"	£102.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£52.	"	£78
	"B"	"	"	£48.	"	£72
				MARSEILLES		
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£70.	Return	£105
	"B"	"	"	£64.	"	£96.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£50.	"	£75.
	"B"	"	"	£46.	"	£69

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS (INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGER AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

STEAMERS.	Leave Y'HAMA.	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG.	Leave S'PORE.	Due at M'SEILLES, if calling	Due LONDON
	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916
NELLORE	Jan. 22	Jan. 31	Feb. 5	Feb. 11	Mar. 12	Mar. 19
MONGARA	Jan. 29	Feb. 11	Feb. 15	Feb. 21	Mar. 18	Mar. 30
NORE	Mar. 15	Mar. 23	Mar. 29	Apr. 4	May. 4	May. 12

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.
FARES TO LONDON:
1st Saloon £52 Single £87 Return. 2nd Saloon £42 Single; £63 Return
FARES TO MARSEILLES:
1st Saloon £54 Single. 2nd Saloon £40 Single.
All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy
Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.
For Further Particulars apply to—

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting SUPERINTENDENT.

26.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS AND DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFFE ...	§ ATSUTA MARU Capt. T. Sato	16,000	THURSDAY, 10th Feb., at Noon.
	§ HITACHI MARU Capt. Taminaga	13,500	THURSDAY, 24th Feb., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	§ SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Tozawa	12,500	WED'DAY, 2nd Feb., at Noon.
	§ KAMAKURA MARU Capt. Higo	12,500	TUESDAY, 22nd Feb., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	§ AKI MARU Capt. Noma	13,500	TUESDAY, 15th Feb., at 11 A.M.
	§ TANGO MARU Capt. Soyeda,	13,500	TUESDAY 14th Mar., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON ...	COLOMBO MARU Capt. H. Nomura	8,000	TUESDAY, 1st Feb.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO ...	TOTOMI MARU Cpat. M. Tanaka	6,000	MONDAY, 31st Jan.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	RANGOON MARU Capt. Kusano	8,000	SATURDAY, 29th Jan.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TOSA MARU Capt. Takano	10,000	SATURDAY, 29th Jan.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ TANGO MARU Capt. Soyeda	13,500	SATURDAY, 12th Feb., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ MIYAZAKI MARU Capt. Teranaka	16,000	THURSDAY, 24th Feb.

§ Wireless Telegraphy

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London	1st	Single	Yen	600.	To Marseilles	1st	Single	Yen 550
" "	"	Return	"	990.	" "	"	Return	" 825
" "	2nd	Single	"	400.	" "	2nd	Single	" 360
	"	Return	"	660.	" "	"	Return	" 594

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £60.13.0
" " " " Montreal £60.3.0
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle; 1st Single £30.
" " " 1st Return £45.
To Sydney, 1st Single £40. To Melbourne, 1st Single £41.
" 1st Return £72. " 1st Return £73.16.
To Yokohama, 1st Return $150. To Kobe, 1st Return $135.
" " 2nd " $90. " " 2nd " $63

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos 292 and 1941. 9

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

On and after the 1st of February, 1916, a Mail will be closed at Sheungwan Branch Post Office daily at 7.30 a.m. for Macao excepting Sundays when the Mail will be closed at 8.30 a.m.

The public is informed that in posting parcels to or receiving parcels from any country other than the United Kingdom or any British Possession a permit to export or import is required. The necessary forms may be obtained at the Parcels counter of the General Post Office. In the case of imported parcels full particulars must be given as to the actual origin of the goods contained, supported (if necessary) by the certificate of a British Consul at the port from which they are received.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station :—

Tiisoudari | *Porthos* | *Suwa Maru*

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
Shanghai	*Yingchow*	23th Jan.
Shanghai	*Linan*	23th Jan.
Europe (London 31st Dec., via Siberia)...	*Porthos*	23th Jan.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Loksang*	Friday, 28th, 8.00 A M
Amoy	*Phranang*	Friday, 28th, 9.00 A M
Swatow and Bangkok	**Drufar*	Friday, 28th, 11.00 A M
Saigon	*Castlefield*	Friday, 28th, 11.00 A M
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Yokohama	**Japan*	Friday, 28th, NOON
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hai Hong*	Friday, 28th, 1.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Pingsuey*	Friday, 28th 1.00 P M
Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western, Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe The Parcel Mail will be closed on 27th Jan., at 5 P.M.	*Kashmir* ...	Friday, 28th. Registration .. 1.15 P M Letters .. 2.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Chiyuen*	Friday, 28th, 3.00 P M
Timor, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin, New Guinea via Thursday Island	*Eastern* ...	Saturday, 29th, Registration .. 10.15 A M Letters .. 11.00 A M
Philippine Islands	*Loongsang*	Saturday, 29th, 2.00 P M
Haiphong, Saigon, Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe	*Porthos*	Saturday, 29th. Registration ... 3.15 P M Letters ... 4.00 P M
Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia) ... [Shanghai Brit. P.O. Wed'day, 2nd Feb.	*Lushow* ...	Saturday, 29th, Registration ... 4.15 P M Letters ... 5.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	**Hopsang*	Saturday, 29th, 5.00 P M
Swatow	*Haimun*	Sunday, 30th, 9.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui ...	**Kaifo Maru* ...	Sunday, 30th, 9.00 A M
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, and United Kingdom via Canada	**Mexico Maru* ...	Monday, 31st, Registration ... 12.15 P M Letters ... 1.00 P M
Straits and India via Calcutta	*Onsang*	Monday, 31st, 2.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	**Kiangsang* ...	Monday, 31st, 5.00 P M
		—: FEBRUARY :—
Shanghai and North China	**Yingchow*	Tuesday, 1st, 5.00 P M
Philippines Islands	*Chinkiang* ...	Tuesday, 1st. 2.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Anping & Takao	*Sushe Maru* ...	Wednesday, 2nd 7.00 A M
Haiphong	*Sunykiang* ...	Wednesday, 2nd, 9.00 A M
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Canada, via Victoria, B.C., North and South America via Seattle, and United Kingdom via Canada	**Shidzuoka Maru*	Wednesday, 2nd. Registration ... 9.15 A M Letters ... 10.00 A M
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, B.C., Vancouver and United Kingdom via Canada (Europe via Siberia) [Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 5th Feb.	*Empress of Japan*	Wednesday, 2nd, Registration ... 9.30 A M Letters ... 10.30 A M
Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya, Port Moresby (via Batavia) ...	*Tjikembang* ...	Wednesday, 2nd, 1.00 P M
Straits and India via Calcutta	*Laisang*	Wednesday, 2nd, 2.00 P M
Straits and India via Calcutta	*Mausang*	Saturday, 5th, 2.00 P M
Batavia, Soerabaya, Semarang, Port Moresby (via Batavia)	*Tjimanoek*	Wednesday, 9th, 1.00 P M

* Superscribed correspondence only



From top to bottom of a House Hall's Distemper is the quickest, cleanest and most healthful form of decoration, as well as the one which conforms most to the requirements of modern fashion and good taste.

Hall's Sanitary Washable Distemper (Trade Mark)

makes beautiful washable walls.

It is applied with a white-wash brush, disinfects, and destroys all microbes, dries like flat paint, and sets hard as as cement. It contains no lead and therefore does not discolour or turn black, nor crack, scale or peel off.

Made in two qualities for inside and outside work; sold and used by decorators everywhere.

Sample Shade Card and full particulars post free on application to

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LIMITED.

Sole Agents, South China.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

January 27th.

On London :—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11⅛
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11⅛
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11⅛
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/-
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2/-⅛
On Paris :—	
Bank Bills, on demand	370½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	381
Germany :—	
On demand	nom.
New York :—	
Bank Bills, on demand	46⅜
Credits, at 60 days' sight	nom.
On Bombay :—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	145
On Calcutta :—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	145
On Shanghai :—	
Bank, at sight	73½
Private, 30 days sight	nom.
On Yokohama :—On demand	92½
On Manila :—On demand—Pesos—	93
On Singapore :—On demand	84⅜
On Batavia :—On demand	106¾
On Haipong :—On demand	3½ p.m.
On Saigon :—On demand	3 ⅛ p.m.
On Bangkok :—On demand	79½
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	$10.25 n.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	$57.10
Bar Silver, per oz.	27-½d.

Subsidiary Coins.

	per cent.
Hongkong...20 cents pieces...	$ 9.30 discount.
Hongkong...10 „ ...	$ 9.25 „
Canton..... 20 „ ...	$17.58 „
Canton..... 10 „ ...	$17.00 „



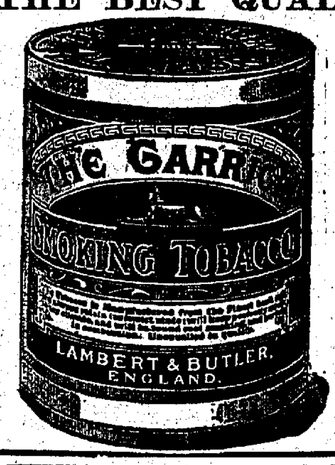
GARRICK CIGARETTES

85 Cents a tin.



HAND-MADE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES OF THE BEST QUALITY.

$1.25 for ¼ lb. airtight tin.



$1.25 for ¼ lb. airtight tin.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1916.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value	Paid up.	Closing Quotations Cash.	Return on basis of last Div'd.
Banks.—					
Hongkong & S'hai. Bank Corporation	120,000	$125	all	{$515; sales L'don	6 p.c.
China Borneo Company, Limited ...	60,000	$12	all	$10½	
China Light and Power Company, Ltd. ...	50,000	$5	all	$4.80	8½ p.c.
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd	200,000	$10	all	$10, sales	7 p.c.
Cotton Mills.—					
S'hai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld. ...	40,000	Tls. 50	all	T. 87½/88, buy.	
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	100,000	Tls. 10	all	T. 13.10, buyers	
International Cottou Manufing Co., Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 72, buyers	5½ p.c.
Lao Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 71, buyers	
Soeyches Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 42	
Ewo Cotton Spin'g. & Weaving Co., Ld	30,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 142½, buy.	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	$7½	$0	$29, buyers	3½ p.c.
Docks and Wharves.—				{cum. rights	
H'kong. & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ld.	60,000	$50	all	$75/84½, sal(old),	4½ p.c.
H'kong. and Whampoa Dock Co., Ld. ...	50,000	$50	all	$81½ (old)	3½ p.c.
				$77½ (new)	
S'hai, Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	T. 60, buyers	
New Engineering & S. B. Works Ld.	150,000	Tls. 5	a.l.	Tls. 9, buyers	
S'hai. and Hongkew Wharf Co Ld. ...	50,000	Tls. 100	a.l.	Tls. 90, buyers	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited... ...	400,000	$10	all	$9.80, buyers	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	$10	all	$43, buyers	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited ...	20,000	$50	all	$110, buyers	4½ p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited ..	6,500	$25	all	$180, sellers	4½ p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ld. ..	60,000	$10	all	$30, sal. & buy.	6 p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	325,000	$5	all	5½	4½ p.c.
Insurances.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$415	5½ p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited ...	25,000	$100	$20	$152, buyers	5½ p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. ...	8,000	$250	$50	$410	6½ p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	$10	$3	Tls. 180	
Union Insurance Society, Limit... ..	12,000	$250	$100	$912½	5½ p.c.
Yangtsze Insurance Association Ld .	12,000	$100	$60	$355, @ Ex 73	
Lands and Buildings.—					
H'kong. Land Invest. Agency Co., Ld	50,000	$100	all	$105	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Central Estate, Ld. ...	10,000	$100	all	$103	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co. Ld.	25,000	$100	$10	$200	
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd	150,000	$10	all	$5½	6½ p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ld.	9,000	$50	$5	$40, buyers	7½ p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld. ..	75,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 109½	
West Point Building Co., Limited ..	12,500	$50	all	$34, buyers	5 p.c
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch-en Landbouw exploitatie in Langnat ...	250,000	Gds. 10	all	{Tls. 38, sales 37½, buyers	
Mining.—					
Ural Caspian Oil Corpn., Ld.... ...	1,000,000	£1	all	38/6 sellers	
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ld...	1,000,000	$1	all	29/-, buyers	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ld	200,000	$1	all	$1.20, sal. & buy.	
Tronoh Mines, Limited	160,000	$1	all	27/-, buyers	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited ...	25,000	$10	all	$10, buyers	7 p.c.
	50,000	$10	$4	$0.85, buyers	
Refineries.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	$100	all	$132, sellers	
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited .	7,000	$100	all	$37, sellers	
Steamship Companies.—					
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited.	20,000	$50	all	$117, buyers	5 p.c
H'kong., Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ld.	80,000	$15	all	$20¾, sal. & buy.	4½ p.c.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld	50,000 pref. 50,000 def.	$5	all	{comb. $178, buye— pref. 51, buyers def. 127, buy.	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ld.	4,047,610	£1	a.l	39/-, buyers	7½ p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited ...	40,000	$10	all	$36, buyers	4½ p.c.
South China Morning Post, Limited ..	6,000	$25	all	$28	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited ..	20,000	$5	all	$3.80, sellers	7½ p.c.
Stores and Dispensaries.—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	21,000	$7	all	$6, sellers	7½ p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	90,00.	$10	all	$6½	9 p.c.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	$10	all	$16½, buyers	6 p.c.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1896.	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, *Share Brokers.*

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA, India, Australia, &c., and for Private Residence at the Outports, A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the NEWS OF THE FAR EAST is given in the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

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DIRECTORY OF PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES FOR CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA.

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Cloth Cover $1.25
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Hongkong, 21st December, 1915.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds :—
Sterling £1,500,000, at—$15,000,000
Silver$18,000,000
$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Court of Directors

Hon. Mr. D. Landale—Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
A. McLeod, Esq. | Hon. P. H. Holyoak.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

Hongkong Interest Allowed.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance

On Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum,
„ 6 „ 3½ „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1914. [9

THE BANK OF CHINA. GOVERNMENT BANK

(Specially Authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1913.)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

Shanghai: Nanking: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anching, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. Hankow: Shasai, Ichang, Nanchang. Tientsin: Paoting, Tongshan Luanhsien, Tsanghsien, Hsingtai. Hangchow: Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. Kaifeng: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. Tsinan: Chowtsun, Tunhsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsinien, Yihtuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. Taiyuan: Yuncheng. Foochow. Changchun: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Taitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung, Canton. Kuhkiang. Peking: Kueihua, Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:

Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange
Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. [171

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [132

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter).

Capital Subscribed Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up „ 12,500,000
Reserve Funds „ 4,150,000

President: Kazuyoshi Yagiu, Esq.
Vice-President: Kojuro Nakagawa, Esq.

Directors.

Ietoshi Sada, Esq.
Kyoroku Yamanari, Esq.
Shingo Minami, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).
Branches and Agencies.

Akou	Kagi	Makung	Taichu
Amoy	Karenko	Osaka	Tainan
Canton	Keelung	Shanghai	Taito
Foochow	Kiukiang	Singapore	Takow
Giran	Kobe	Shinchiku	Tamsui
Hongkong	London	Swatow	Tokyo

London Bankers :—
PARR'S BANK,
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,
Correspondents at Charibon Chemulpo, Dairen, Fusan, Iloilo, Jolo, Macassar, Mukden, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Semarang, Seoul Shimonoseki, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama, Zamboanga.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, Des Voeux Road.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Y. KIKUCHI, Manager,
Hongkong, 25th September, 1915. [93

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorised Capital£1,500,000
Subscribed „ 1,125,000
Paid-up „ 562,500
Reserve Fund 500,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Branches:

Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bharu	Rangoon
Colombo	Howrah	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore

Hongkong Branch.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 9th September, 1915. [79

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November 1914. [10

Printed and Published by Henry Adolphus Cartwright, of The Hongkong Daily Press, Ltd., at 10A, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office 131, Fleet Street, E.C.